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Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO

THE SPEAKERSHIP---SECOND BALLOT.

A second ballot was taken yesterday afternoon, for Speaker of the House of Representatives, with the following result:

Necessary to a choice	114
Sherman, R.	107
Brock, D.	57
Gilmer, S. A.	21
Scattering	4

Private advices from Washington up to Monday noon, express much confidence in the ultimate election of a Republican Speaker. To-day will probably determine whether this expectation will be realized or not.

WENTWORTH AND PINKERTON'S BILL.

We have authority for saying, that on going out of the office of Mayor, Wentworth *did* advise Mayor Haines *not* to employ Marshal Rhem in the detective service, but to give it into the charge of Capt. Kennedy, and employ Pinkerton when necessary. Whatever Wentworth's opinion of Marshal Rhem may be, he *did* strive to impair the confidence of Mayor Haines in him as an officer, and it was in consequence of this fact that Pinkerton was employed in the early part of the first administration of Mr. Haines.

Wentworth denies having used private detectives during his administration. But the fact is, he had four private detectives in his employ throughout the whole year. They were lowed fellows, and so notorious was their connection with certain houses of ill-fame, that they were entered upon the pay-rolls under fictitious names. Who they were, however, is well known, and their names can be given whenever desirable. The unprecedented number of burglaries that occurred during his administration is attributed by those best qualified to know, to the fact that these private detectives of Wentworth placed themselves in *business relations* with every desperate villain who came to the city.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Correspondence Press and Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1859.

At 12 o'clock to-day the first steps towards an organization of the House will be taken. Since my last letter each party has made an opening move on the political chess board. The Republicans held a caucus on Saturday afternoon, and after two or three hours spent in animated interchange of opinions, it was moved and carried by a large majority, that it was inexpedient to make any formal nomination, but that each member be allowed to cast his vote for his first choice, and the man who received the most ballots to be considered the nominee of the party, and all to concentrate upon him in the subsequent ballottings. It was found at the caucus, that a considerable number deemed it unwise policy to formally nominate a candidate for speaker. They thought that the Anti-Lecompton Democrats would feel embarrassed in supporting such candidate, and that it would tend to delay the organization. After making no nomination, all the candidates would start out even, and the strongest man would receive the votes of all the available Opposition, after a few ballots. This view of the matter prevailed, and the caucus adjourned with three cheers, to meet in the Hall of Representatives at 12 o'clock Monday. It was understood that several Anti-Lecompton and American members, desired this course to be taken. The meeting was very largely attended. There were 108 present out of the 113 Republicans, leaving only five absentees, four of whom have since arrived in the city.

There is only one absent Republican this morning,—Augustus Frank, of New York, who has been afflicted by sickness for several months. He was able to reach Baltimore yesterday, and is expected here by the first train to-day. When he arrives the Republican panel will be full. Every man will be at his post.

The Americans held their caucus at the same hour the Republicans did. There were several members absent. Of the 25 votes which this party claims, only 16 were present Winter Davis did not attend. Crow's friends think he will lead, as there are a number of Western members pleased to give him a "compliment-ary vote," but who really prefer Sherman for Speaker. If Grow should be the nominee, it would probably prevent the election of Forney for Clerk, and this consideration causes half a dozen ex-members, who want to be Clerk, to electioneer vigorously for Grow. Where this programme would land the Speakership they do not stop to consider, but quietly ignore the Anti-Lecompton members, who hold the balance of power.

On the Republican side there are several candidates for all the offices—too many in fact, and members are badly bored and button-holed by them. A great many of them held office under Fillmore in this city; others got a bite when Banks was Speaker; others are chronic suckers at State capitals. They are all here; none of them seem to have died; but they are all back, hungry and noisy as a pack of wolves. The taste for office, once acquired, rarely dies, but grows stronger with abstinence. These remarks do not apply alone to Republican office-hunters. Where there are ten of them there are fifty Democrats and South Americans. There were pointed out to me thirty Virginians at one hotel, who arrived by one train, all of whom came to grab for petty places. Some will get appointed, but a vast majority will get *disappointed*, and will sneak home sadder, but not wiser men, as they will all be on hand again at the next organization.

The members express great dissatisfaction with the new seat arrangements of the Hall of Representatives. The sofas furnished do not suit them. The resolution passed at the last adjournment contemplated simply the removal of the writing desks and the introduction of cheap, temporary benches. But the thieving jobbers have gone to work and torn up the floor, remodeled the hall, put down a new carpet, and inserted costly sofas, and now bring in a modest little bill of $34,000—giving themselves a margin of more than $30,000 clear profit. This is a sample of the way the money goes under this economical and upright Democratic Administration. Before the winter is over the members will insist on restoring the writing desks, and that will furnish the Democratic swindlers an opportunity to tear up the floors and carpets again to the tune of $80,000 more. It was Cobden that fooled the members into aping John Bull in Parliament. He was quite a lion when here last winter, and when he found fault with the desks and commended the British, style the members out of deference to his taste and opinion directed the Sergeant at Arms to remove the desks. He has done it with a vengeance, and only charges $350 for taking out each one, instead of ten or twelve shillings, as some of the members, not up to snuff, supposed. But the hour of meeting approaches and I must adjourn. CHICAGO.

Very Latest from Mexico.

MEXICO, Nov. 19, 1859.

The following fuller details of the late engagements are at hand just as the courier is leaving:

Doblado marched on Queretaro, where Miramon had taken up his head-quarters, and mustered about four thousand men and six pieces of artillery. Doblado had 6,000 men and 26 pieces of artillery, among which were 12 twelve-pounders just imported from the States, and commanded by an American officer of the name of Fisher. Doblado was beaten. He lost several officers, among whom was an American, Gen. Abrams. Gen. Tapia, and 12 pieces of artillery. Abrams was wounded in the leg. Tapia died of wounds received in the fight; and the American was murdered, as usual, in cold blood, a day or two after the battle.

The representative of her British Majesty at Mexico did all in his power to save the life of the American. On hearing of his capture, he went immediately to the Palace, and demanded of Corona that he should send a telegraphic dispatch to Miramon, asking that he should be treated as a prisoner of war; for the American Government recognised that of Vera Cruz, and that, therefore, all Americans enlisted in the Liberal army should have a right to be treated as prisoners were treated in all civilized warfare. Corona answered that the telegraph lines had been cut. Mathew then insisted that an Extraordinary should be immediately dispatched to Miramon's camp, which was done, but, of course, arrived too late. The American had been shot. He was shot because he was an American—for no other reason; and no other officer taken by the clergy was treated in a similar manner; they are all, to this day, in good health, and walking about Queretaro in comparative freedom.

Ojaca has fallen into the hands of the clergy. A division of the Liberal army, under Carvajal, Alatriste and Soto, attacked Tulancingo. They numbered 3000. They penetrated into the fastnesses of the town, and burnt every house they met, destroying large quantities of grain and other provisions. The populace rose in a mass at their advance, fortified themselves well at the principal points, and, in the centre of the place, and, aided, by a small body of clergy troops, after a severe fight, succeeded in repulsing the besiegers. These latter left the neighborhood, probably finding the atmosphere of Tulancingo a little too hot.

There are two contrary rumors circulating in Mexico about the movements of Juarez—one says that he, Robles and Miramon are at work cooking a *pasch*, of which the contents are these: Juarez to come to Mexico as provisional president—the constitution of '57 to be adopted and revised—the execution of the law of Nerdo —the sale of the clergy property for their own benefit, and the decree made by Juarez in July (confiscations of the clergy property to the benefit of the Liberty of religion and marriage,) to be virtually annulled. This would bring us back to the times of Santa Anna.

The second rumor is this: that Juarez has sent an ultimatum to Miramon, in which is stated, that if the clergy do not at once surrender, he will make them responsible for all future bloodshed, and the inevitable horrors of foreign invasion; and considering them guilty of spilling uselessly the "preciosa Mexican blood," he will sign a treaty with the United States to the effect of bringing American troops into Mexico.

The San Juan Affair.

St. Louis, Dec. 7.—A dispatch from San Francisco, of the 14th inst., via Gilroy, says:

The *Bulletin* of this evening contains the following editorial remarks: "We learn from a reliable source that Gen. Scott, upon his recent arrival in the vicinity of British Columbia, dispatched a letter to the authorities of Van Couver's Island, announcing his arrival and indicating his readiness to confer with the British authorities with a view to a peaceful solution of the San Juan difficulty.

At last accounts the bearer of Scott's letter had not returned, therefore nothing is known of the spirit in which the General's communication was received. Should Douglass act in a spirit of frankness and moderation, there is reason to believe that arrangements will be made for the entire withdrawal of Harney's troops, and a restoration of the same condition of affairs at San Juan as previous to its occupation. It is not at all probable, however, that Scott will assent to even an implied apology for Harney's act, or arrange for joint occupation of the Island. If he withdraws troops at all it will be done distinctly as a concession to British sensibility, with a clear understanding that such withdrawal is not to be considered as implying doubt of American title to the disputed territory, but that its sole object is to restore matters to such a position that England may with honor to herself, resume active negotiations for the settlement of the boundary question by treaty.

A Capital Burlesque.

A Charlestown correspondent of the Baltimore *American* has the following:

To give you some idea of the unpopularity among the people of the military rule that now pervades the town, and has outlawed good citizens, with its fuss and feathers and excitement, I send you the following copy of a proclamation which has been posted on the corners during the night, despite the vigilance of the sentinels:

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Charlestown is now held by a military force, and its citizens kept prisoners in their own dominions.

And, whereas, there are numerous reports, proclamations, fizzles and other divers fuzzy-guerys, issued by the Governor, commanding and chief officers; as well as other small "fool-horns," of the same kind by the Assistant-Prosecuting Attorney, and the Mayor, Sheriff, &c.

Now, be it known to the citizens of Charlestown and its vicinity, that I, Gen. Fogy Dogberry, by virtue of the authority vested in me by Lieut. Common Sense, do hereby issue the following orders:

The soldiers, for fear of an attack by Brown's men, will remain in their barracks, as in case they expose themselves on the streets they may run the risk of being hurt.

The General Commanding, the Mayors, Attorneys, Colonels, Majors, Captains, Lieutenants and Corporals, being more numerous than the rank and file, and, therefore of more consequence, are hereby particularly warned to remain in their quarters, as in case of an attack, especially during the night, the citizens who are able and willing to defend the town from all attacks, either by Brown's men or anybody else, may be unmolested in the performances of their duties. All of the above-mentioned persons who will be arrested and court martialed if found disregarding this order.

Citizens of the State of Virginia and of the Southern States, and the well-disposed citizens of the northern states are requested to visit our town as hereinfore, and they will be protected by the citizens from the insults of the mushroom, corn-stalk military now quartered among us.

Citizens of the town will hereafter be allowed to pass to their homes and places of business without being arrested as insurgents or nigger-stealers. By order,

H. DAN. TURNLEIGH, Commander-in-Chief,
BOB DUNDRILL, Military Secretary.

Charlestown, November 30th, 1859.

N. B.—Citizens from other portions of the State desirous of witnessing Osawatomie's *persecution* will be protected from the "weapons" of the valiant constables, as the design of hanging him in public was to allow everybody a sight at him, as a warning to all future niggerstealers.

P. S.—Come one—come all! The military shan't monopolize the show!

THE CITY.

LIGHT SNOW.—Only two cases, and those very small one, occupied the Police Court yesterday.

BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS.—We notice that the new Board of Trade Rooms are being frescoed, and will be ready for occupancy on the 1st of January.

AT AUCTION.—Gilbert & Sampson sell at their store, No. 83 Lake street, the furniture and effects of a family declining housekeeping. Also new furniture, carpets, crockery and glassware.

☞ See advertisement under legal notices, or the sale of the estate of the late J. H. Gerould, which will be brought under the hammer today, at 76 Clark street, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

PATENT.—We notice that a patent has been granted to Wheeler Hedges, of Chicago, assignor to himself and P. W. Gates, of same place, for improvement in Pans for Evaporating Sugar.

PERJURY CASE.—A man named Thomas Prout has been held to bail by Justice D'Wolf, in $500 bail, charged with perjury in the recent case against Kearn Cashe, where he was sworn for the prosecution.

THE WESTERN WORLD INSURANCE COMPANY.—See announcement of a reward of $500 offered by the Western World Insurance Company for the detection of the cowardly villain who set fire to the premises of Messrs. Hall & Lynch on Sunday night last. We wish it might "bring him."

NO CONNECTION.—A swindling young man who has recently among members of our merchants circulated himself and his claims to be getting up a "Christmas Paper," has no connection nor ever had with this office, and those who have given him their advertisements on this pretence will do well to be on their guard, as others whom he may yet visit. Look out for him.

ONE OF THE ROCK ISLAND COUNTERFEITERS HELD TO BAIL.—James Smith, one of the counterfeiters of the Bigelow party arrested in Rock Island Co., a few weeks since, has been examined before P. A. Hoyne, U. S. Commisioner, and held to bail in $500. Old Bigelow himself will not be examined until the conclusion of the Jumpertz case releases District-Attorney Haven from his close attendance upon that trial.

WORK WANTED.—I want to find work for a woman who is lame and cannot get about much. She is in good health, can work at needlework, plain sewing, and whatever would keep her pretty much in one place. Is alone and friendless in the city; has sufficient clothing, and will work for her board through the winter. Also, some work for a young Englishman of first rate education, ability and character. Apply to the Ministry at Large, over store No. 169 Randolph street, third floor.

LOST.—Yesterday, December 7th, about 12 o'clock M., on La Salle between Randolph and South Water, or on Lake between State and La Salle streets, a large black leather wallet containing about $900 in Illinois and Wisconsin currency Notes, a certificate of deposit for $128 on Forrest Bro., a check of 28-30 on I. H. Burch & Co., and other valuable papers. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office for Theron Potter, Grocery. man, who was burned out yesterday on State street.

THE ADDITION CASE.—Yesterday afternoon the woman Mary Hadway, keeper of the infamous establishment on State street, implicated with Dr. J. J. Wilson in producing the recent death of the unfortunate girl by abortion, was brought up before Justices Akin and Milliken for examination.

Quite a number of witnesses were sworn, all females of the same unfortunate class as the deceased and deceased. A perjury case grew out of the testimony yesterday afternoon, a young girl, Hattie Mitchell, being held to bail to answer to that charge. She is in jail. She was one of the inmates of the Hadway den.

THE WEATHER.—The cold term continued consistent to itself up to last night. Yesterday morning the mercury was at 9 degrees below Zero. Sidewalks and nails, a 1 Nicholson pavement cracked and exploded like revolvers all throughout Tuesday night. Householders and their dames awakened thereby from sound slumbers imagined the long looked for burglar come at last, for surely that was him "breaking in." The poor in this poverty must have suffered sadly within the past twenty-four hours. Now is the season for well bestowed charity to bless both donor and the recipient, for fuel and food and warm garments are in these times at a premium. Remember the poor.

RIVER MATTERS.—Navigation is obstructed, the harbor is closed, the canal is tight, and propellers, schooners and Canal boats, dog outs yachts and bridge scows are to be quoted firm. For ourselves with a keen sense of the rights of our maritime men, we consider such proceedings very cool. Still it was expected and very generally prepared for. The ice the boys report "hubbly" and in skates there were no takers, up to yesterday, indeed had there been thus prematurely, there might have been undertakers too. To-day will answer as to firmness, boys, but don't be venturesome, there is no more unpleasant time to be drowned than through thin ice.

THE BRYANT, BELL & STRATTON LECTURE COURSE.—We shall refer again and more at length, to the excellent treat prepared for our citizens in the admirable lecture course this morning announced by the proprietors of the Commercial College in Larmon Block. Messrs. Bryant, Bell & Stratton have made a very notable selection from our home talent, and these lectures will deserve, and doubtless they will elicit, full and thronged audiences. Hon. I. N. Arnold opens the course on Tuesday evening of next week, his subject "*Magna Charta.*" Other gentlemen will follow in turn. These lectures are free. They will all be of the highest character. Look at the list.

THE GREAT WESTERN BAND ON FRIDAY EVENING.—On Friday evening the Great Western Band will give a noble entertainment at Metropolitan Hall, excelling in attraction even themselves on former occasions, which our music lovers will concede to be high praise.

The overture from "Tannhauser," acknowledged to be one of the grandest of all musical productions, is to be performed by the largest orchestra that has ever appeared in this city; the services of all the resident talent having been procured, and this alone will be well worth the price of admission. In addition, we are to have Mendelssohn's Wedding March, Mozart's Ninth Symphony, a fantasia for the violin, to be performed by De Clerque, with several other equally fine instrumental pieces, with the vocal portion of the programme also promises a great musical treat.

The Great Western Band are an association of performers of no ordinary class and rank. They are an institution of which our city is justly proud, and on this occasion they will even more notably than ever before give a taste of their quality.

THE COUNTY AGENT.—After serving the county for nine years past, or since the fall of 1850, SYLVAN FOOT, Esq., retires from the post of County Agent, which he has well filled, and in a manner to reflect lasting credit upon himself, and establish, through long custom, a high standard for his successor in office to follow. Each year he has dispensed the public charities of our county to its poor, and an average sum of $25,000 has annually been disbursed on his orders. All who are best posted in county matters concede to Mr. Foot the possession of excellent qualities of head and heart, and with a long and thorough acquaintance with his field here, he has been a most valuable and faithful officer.

He is succeeded by GEORGE P. HASKEL, our ex-Coroner, a most admirable selection of a man every way worthy to continue the success of Mr. Foot. Genial, generous and quick-witted, Mr. Haskell will be as staunch a friend to the really deserving, as he will be prompt to strip off the mask of sham mendicancy. We congratulate the county on whether every way so happy.

FIRE ON STATE STREET.

THE NEWTON HOUSE BURNED.

A Dangerous Ruin Still Standing.

About eleven o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the north east corner of the fourth and upper story of the bermahpodite structure of Geo. W. Snow, on the corner of Van Buren and State street, known as the Newton House, and occupied as a boarding house by a Mrs. Wickham. The building was of the "arf an arf" variety, a balloon frame filled in with a single course of brick on its State street front, and wooden on all the other sides. When first discovered, the flames were well at work within the walls of the upper corner. The fire had also dropped down within the north side of the building between the siding and the lath, and set fire to the store, No. 278, occupied as a meat market by George Mann.

Had the building been of a class there is any safety in firemen coming near, while on fire, the flames might easily have been drowned out, but Chief Engineer Harris was superior to the criminal recklessness of exposing his men to the perils of approaching on the front side by a ladder, which indeed was at first so placed for the hosemen, but removed, and the fire was thus throughout fought under a disadvantage. In fact, where it can be done without peril to the property adjoining, it would be best to let such dangerous firemen-traps as the Newton House burn down unmolested, rather than risk valuable life to save them. Our Insurance Companies should refuse such risks, and indeed to build in this manner four story buildings of this size should be indictable.

The Fire Department under these disadvantages worked well, and did excellent service. It was intensely cold, the water instantly congealing where it fell. Early at the fire the steamers Enterprise and Atlantic were disabled. The Island Queen and the new unnamed Seneca Falls machine took thenceforth the brunt of the labor and well accomplished it. The fire was drowned out, and the building though pretty thoroughly ruined, still stands, though in a dangerous condition. A portion of it should be pulled down by the authorities as dangerous. We trust the entire structure may need to be replaced, and in a better style.

The Newton House was insured for $7,500 in three offices, represented by Messrs. Hubbard & Hank. It is thus fully covered. Mrs. Wickham, the keeper of the boarding house, was uninsured, as we learn, a policy in the Firemen's of this city having very recently expired. She was about to remove to other premises, and was, unfortunately, not protected. Her loss in destruction of furniture and breakage, must be between $250 and $300.

Theron Potter occupied the corner store No. 280 as a retail grocery. His stock was all removed, but somewhat injured by water. Insured also all in the Western World, of this city. Mr. Potter has met with another serious loss. At the time of the alarm he was away from the store, and in the hurry to get there, lost a wallet containing $300 in money, a certificate of deposit for $125 on Forrest Bros., and a check for $25.30 on I. H. Burch. He has offered a liberal reward for its restitution.

Mr. Mann, the butcher, at No. 278, removed his stock entire.

The Newton House has been twice set on fire before this. The disaster of yesterday is believed to be from a defective flue.

We cannot speak a too high praise of the new Seneca Falls machine. It was the admiration of all yesterday. It has already more than paid for itself at the several fires where it has already done service. It would seem desirable that the City Fathers should order its mate at once in place of two new untried machines at a higher price. The events of yesterday show that it will not do to go through the winter with our present force of Steam Fire Engines, and time enough has been lost. With such success as this new machine has achieved, do the Committee expect anything better to be gained by waiting. The delay is a dangerous and may prove a costly one.

THE OPERAS LAST EVENING AND TO-NIGHT.—The Escott English Opera Company, at McVicker's Theatre last evening, disappointed a not very numerous audience by performing *Martiana* instead of giving *Trovatore*, as announced in the bills. The very extremest necessity can only be a sufficient reason for such a failure in the performance of promises.

By announcement to-night we are to have *Trovatore* in English at McVicker's, and in Italian at Metropolitan Hall. This beautiful opera will doubtless prove the best card of the season at either place.

Our music lovers, in view of these rival attractions, will be puzzled to make their election for to-night. Verdi, or Escott, Italian or English, Trovatore or Troubador,—we cannot help them.

Norma was well given at Metropolitan Hall last evening, though there were too many vacant seats. It is unfortunate that the two attractions thus come together, when our public could have given a successful season to either or both, one at a time.

RECORDER'S COURT.—This tribunal is well at work. Yesterday morning the following indictments were presented by the Grand Jury:

Jerome Brockway, larceny, plead not guilty.
John Roos, larceny, not guilty. Robert Moore, larceny, guilty. John H. Will, larceny and burglary, plead not guilty. Thomas Staddigan, larceny, not guilty.

The case of Lewis H. Martin, on trial for bastardy, the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

The case of Marshal Dean, for larceny of cattle, was on trial yesterday.

ENGINE CO. NO. 1.—At a regular meeting of Engine Co. No. 1, held on Monday evening, Dec. 5, 1859, the following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

J. A. Brezy, Foreman.
W. R. Hoisington, First Assistant.
J. Callahan, Secretary and Treasurer.
D. P. Young, Secretary and Treasurer.
F. A. Bragg and C. P. Bradley, Directors of the F. B. Association.

C. W. DAWSON, Sec'y.

THE CHICAGO ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The annual meeting of the Orphan Asylum for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, will be held this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the lecture room of the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington street and Wabash avenue. As business of importance will be presented, all friends and donors of the institution are invited to attend.

H. E. SEELYE, Sec'y.

MIRAGOLI'S DANCING ACADEMY.—*Eds. Press and Tribune*:—I shall do your readers a good service—especially those who have children to whom they desire to give all the polite accomplishments—by calling their attention to the excellent and well managed Dancing Academy of Prof. Miragoli, long established and well known here. In his elegant new halls in Gray's building, on the corner of Madison and South Clark street, he has for the past season or two been in the full tide of prosperity, patronized by our best citizens. The secret of his success is the confidence he has won among parents that a vigilant and careful eye will guard against intrusion of all improper persons into his establishment. His rule in this respect is most strict, indeed the most careful family discipline could not be more so. The young ladies and gentlemen thus placed in his charge, and those adults who may call themselves of his instruction are thus exempt from annoyance and improper associations, while they are in charge of an instructor second to none west of New York city in aught that pertains to his graceful art. Mr. Miragoli deserves much credit for what he has accomplished in this respect. C.

ARRESTED AND DISCHARGED.—James Kelley, mariner, and second mate of the schooner Fulton, was arrested yesterday on complaint of J. H. Neal, a shipmate, charging him with larceny of a gold watch. After a hearing, Kelley was discharged.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—A reward of $500 will be paid by the undersigned for the detection and conviction of the person or persons who fired the premises of Hall & Winch, corner of Wells and Charles streets, this city, on Sunday evening last.

WESTERN WORLD INSURANCE AND TRUST CO.
143 and 144 South Water Street.
Chicago, Dec. 6, 1859. 81

Meeting of Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday and commenced the regular business of their session, the preceding day having been given to a visit to the County Poor House, at Jefferson.

The following are the standing committees appointed:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Judiciary—Wm. H. Davis, Wm. P. Gray, M. Schaub, J. Speer, C. P. Bradley.

Town Accounts—Charles Sauter, J. E. Kenneicott, M. Arnold, M. Schmutz, William E. Ginther.

Jail and Jail Accounts—George Strong, John Boorman, H. B. Daniels, A. H. Burley, J. Mc-Nulty.

Equalization of Taxes—A. B. Johnson, Geo. W. Reynolds, A. K. Breed, E. Holton, D. S. Hazelhurst.

Public Buildings—Isaac Speer, H. Willmarth, A. K. Breed, Geo. A. Fagg, Peter Page.

Licenses—M. Crandall, A. Gibbs, A. Scott, G. W. Reynolds, A. B. Johnson.

Finances—A. H. Burley, E. Holton, A. G. Throop, D. Studley, I. H. Myrick.

Roads and Bridges—D. S. Hammond, John Crawford, Lewis Bush, George Dunlap, N. J. Brown.

Miscellaneous Claims—J. H. Rees, A. Scott, J. H. Feikens, S. Schilgen, H. B. Daniels.

Poor House and Paupers—F. Tuttle, G. Peck, C. Brier, C. Sauter, J. Boorman.

City Relations—A. C. Coverstry, H. Willmarth, A. Gibbs, J. H. Rees, J. Hoffman.

On motion of Supervisor Hammond, the Chairman was added to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Sup. Burley gave notice that he should make a motion to-morrow to suspend the 17th rule, for the purpose of adding Sup. Gibbs to the Committee on Poor House and Paupers.

The report of the County Physician, for the last six months, sets forth that there has been an unusual number of persons unemployed, which fact has compelled many persons to seek relief from public charity. An unusual degree of good health, however, has in some measure compensated for this deficiency in labor. The County Physician has furnished medicine to 90 persons, and has visited the Poor House twice for sungical purposes. He has also visited the county patients in the City Hospital weekly, and advised the discharge of those who were able to go. He recommends this duty to be imposed on the County Physician. The Hospital seems well conddoted. The Physician states that he has examined and given testimony in 27 inquests, and made 17 post mortem examinations. The Coroner has not employed medical assistance in any inquest, and there should be no bill presented for such services. The prisoners in the jail have been generally healthy—but two cases of sickness originating there. The Physician has visited the jail often, and states that all the attention to cleanliness, good order, ventilation, warmth, and other wants of the prisoners, bearing on their health, seems carefully attended to.

The report of the School Commissioner was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The report of the Alms House Physician, Dr. Sampson, for the quarter ending Nov. 31st, showed the following:

Under medical treatment	49
Pregnancies	44
Births	3
Deaths	11

The diseases for the period were: Intermittent favor, 11; Typhoid, 8; Remittent, 5; Lung fever, 2; Inflammation of the bowels, 1; do of knee joint, 2; Paralysis, 2; Pleurisy, 3; Consumption, 4; Syphilis, 4; Rheumatism, 2; Ulcers, 2; Dysentery, 5; Diarrhœa, 6; Delirium tremens, 2; Chronic rheumatism, 2; Syphilitic Ortitis, 1; Opthalmia, 9; Eye diseases, 1; Piles, 1; Surgical cases, 2; Insane department, 9.

The quarterly report of S. Fay, Warden of Alms House, was presented, giving the following facts:

Number in the County House, Sept. 1, 1859, 145; admitted during the quarter, 166; number in the house at the close of quarter, 151. The nationalities are as follows: Irish, 188; German, 54; English, 17; American, 14; French, 7; Norwegians, 2; Swedes, 2; Scotch, 2; Canadians, 2; Hollanders, 1; Bohemians, 1; Italians, 1 Danes, 1; Swiss, 1; Hanoverians, 1; Belgians, 1. There have been raised upon the farm 1,200 bushels of potatoes; 600 bushels turnips; 30 bushels onions; 100 bushels beans; 100 bushels carrots; 4,000 heads of cabbage; 30 tons hay, and many of minor importance.

The Bonds of the County Treasurer, A. H. Boyden, were presented and referred to Committee on Judiciary.

The Grocery, Mr. James, presented a communication in relation to suit pending against the C., B. & Q. R. R., for expenses of inquest and interment in certain cases of Peter Hetzman, killed on their line. Referred to Committee on Jail Accounts.

Sundry bills were presented and referred to appropriate committees.

ELECTION OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

An election was then gone into for the choice of County officers. The following are the ballotings:

COUNTY AGENT.

Informal ballot.—Starr Foot 10, Geo. P. Hansen 24, Roberts 2, Reynolds 6; Total 42.

Formal ballot.—Foot 4, Hansen 34, Roberts 3, Reynolds 1. Geo. P. Hansen of Chicago, elected—salary $1000."

COUNTY PHYSICIAN.

Informal ballot.—Dr. Gore 30, Dr. Schloetzer 10, Blake 4, Blaney 7; Total 42.

Formal ballot.—Gore 29, Schloetzer 4, Blake 3, Cheney 6; Total 42. Dr. Gore of Chicago, re-elected—salary $500.

COUNTY PHYSICIAN AT POOR HOUSE.

Informal ballot.—S. Fay 13, B. Chase 16, A. Beauvien 5, J. Sauter 4, J. Hastings 3; Total 41.

Formal ballot.—Fay 14, Chase 28; Total 42. Benjamin Chase, of Barrington, elected. Salary $600.

PHYSICIAN AT ALMS HOUSE.

Informal Ballot.—Dr. Messler 24, Sampson 16, Schloetzer 1, Cheney 1; Total 42.

Formal Ballot.—Messler 25, Sampson 16, Cheney 1; Total 42.

Dr. Messler, of Harlem, elected. Salary $500.

Michael Hogan was by acclamation chosen Porter at Court House.

A resolution by Sup. Esler as to the treatment of Sophie Mather or Miller, at the Alms House, was presented as follows:

Resolved, That Sophia Mather or Miller, who is kept at the Insane Department of the County Alms House notwithstanding she has fully recovered her sanity, be immediately removed from there and brought to this city and kept at some private family at the expense of the county, until a suitable situation can be procu ed for her.

Resolved, That the Overseer, in whose charge the said Sophia is, be removed and discharged from his office forthwith.

Resolved, That the said Overseer, who has, contrary to the law of the State and against all morality and decency, whipped the said Sophia, be brought to justice for that act.

The matter was referred to Committee on Poor House and Paupers.

SWAMP LANDS.

The Committee on Swamp Lands presented the following report:

The Committee having conferred with the Drainage Commissioner, to appraise the Swamp Lands report that they have examined the N. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼ of Sec. 17, T. 39, R. 9, containing forty acres. Also, S. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼ of Sec. 17, T. 41, R. 11, containing 40 acres. Also, S. E. ¼ of N. W. ¼ of Sec. 29, T. 36, R. 13, containing forty acres, and have appraised the same at $5 per acre.

MICHAEL ARNOLD,
BENJ. SANDERS,
CHARLES SAUTER.

The Committee on Finance reported that they had ordered 200 copies of the School Records at an expense of $1.50 each, now ready for distribution.

Adjourned to this A. M.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

☞ There isn't a Merchant Tailoring establishment west of New York that gets up more stylish or better work than Tappan does, in his custom department, nor at lower figures for first-rate goods.

☞ The "Chicago Total Abstinance Society" will hold a meeting next Friday evening at half-past seven o'clock, in the Methodist Church, corner of North Peoria and Fulton streets. All are cordially invited, especially the supporters of the cause. ROBERT EAST,
President.

☞ Great bargains are offered by Tappen in fine black Orreceats and dress suits. Being desirous of running that portion of his stock down very low before the holidays, it has been marked at a bare commission above cost. His prices are *lower than prime cost* of any house in the trade that buys Clothing at the East.

POSITIVE COST SALE.—No one who has examined goods and prices can doubt that Marsh, Bros., are determined to close out that portion of their stock remaining at 110 Randolph street at a sacrifice, rather than remove it to their new store. Let those who wish to purchase call and they will be sure to buy and save money.
dc6-3t

CLOAKS AND BONNETS.—Our lady readers should see the new styles just received at Wamsley & Hueston's new stores. The designs are entirely new and must be appreciated by all who see them. Those in want of such must call immediately. Remember 41 and 43 Clark street. dc6 4t

☞ Van Schaack, at 47 State street, has a Heating Stove, that for

Perfection of Principle, Ease in Regulating,
Economy of Fuel, Cleanliness,
Power of Heat, Beauty of Design,

stands unrivalled. Purchasers will do well to look out for the sign of the Golden Tea Kettle, 47 State street. dc6 4t

☞ The Ministry at Large is for the present located over store 169 Randolph street, where the schools and all other branches of the mission will be attended to. BOZZAR COLLYER.
dc5 4t

☞ "I'm strange, 'tis reading strange, yet no more strange than true"—that the Kerosene Lamp reappeared for the month window at 198 Clark street will give more light than two com-

DIED.

On Saturday, December 3, MARGARET A., wife of Joseph F. Merrill, aged 27.

Kenosha papers copy.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, *Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st, is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North West.* jal-1694-7

TO AVOID THE RUSH
Parties should select their
Christmas Presents,
AND
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS
BEFORE THE HOLIDAYS,
Among the endless variety at
PEUGEOT'S BAZAAR,
May be had
WRITING DESKS
In Mahogany and Walnut; Brass Bound and Inlaid with Pearl.
WORK BOXES, DRESSING CASES,
with Silver and Plated Fittings.
ANTIQUE TOILET BOTTLES,
WORK STANDS, WATCH STANDS,
PERFUMERY BOTTLES, &c., &c.
Call and see at the
CHICAGO VARIETY STORE.

AMERICAN WATCHES
MADE BY THE
AMERICAN WATCH COMP'Y,
AT WALTHAM, MASS.

Attention is invited to the following statement and the accompanying letters of recommendation and testimonials of those celebrated Watches.

A gold medal was awarded the Company by the Massachusetts Mechanical Association, 1858.

A gold medal was also awarded them by the American Institute at New York, in 1857.

The Company also received the first premium—a gold medal—from the Franklin Institute, in Philadelphia, in 1859.

These Watches have now been in the market for nearly ten years, during which time they have been tested as to ACCURACY, DURABILITY and RELIABILITY, in every conceivable manner, and have proved themselves to be the most satisfactory time keeper ever offered to the public.

This result has been brought about by a strict application of mechanical sciences in the construction of the Watch from its very inception, ruddering it, when finished, MATHEMATICALLY CORRECT IN PROPORTION AND, necessarily as perfect a time-keeper as it is possible to make.

The company have tested their Watches in many instances, by actual delivery of parties from the west to the east coast, and have exhibited a rate equal in regularity to the best Marine Chronometer. The following certificates are from gentlemen who have carried their Watches with them on their shifting tours, and are among the reliable indications of what may be expected from the American Watch when in ordinar y service use:

[Letter from Paul Murphy, the celebrated Chess Player.]

NEW YORK, October 10th, 1859.

MR. R. E. ROGERS, Treas. Am. Watch Company.

DEAR SIR:—The American Watch, No. 9240, presented me by the New York Chess Club, has proved to be a most reliable and accurate time-keeper—decidedly so for ordinary purposes. It is now nearly five months since it came into my possession, and during that period its variation from the standard time has been but small—rarely one half a minute. The following is a record of its performance. It was set June 3d correctly.

June 10, fast 4 seconds.		Aug. 15, fast 12 seconds.	
" 17, " 6 "		Sept. 1, " 23 "	
" 24, " 8 "		" 8, " 26 "	
Aug. 1, " 10 "		Oct. 1, " 28 "	

I give you permission to make such use of this statement as you may think proper. I am, with respect, truly yours,

PAUL MORPHY.

BOSTON, September 27th, 1859.

MR. R. E. ROGERS, Treas. Am. Watch Co.:

DEAR SIR:—It gives me great pleasure to comply with your request for a report of the performance of the American Watch which I purchased of you Dec. 3d, 1858. It was set on that day, and its variation from true time to the 15th of February, 1,140 when I let it run down, was ten seconds fast. From that time to the present it has run with nearly perfect steadiness, having during the eight months, varied but two seconds, and that with extraordinary rough usage. I can commend your manufacture in the highest terms.

Yours tru

Press & Tribune.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1859.

THE "IMPENDING CRISIS" AT WASHINGTON.

Slavery progresses apace. Ten years ago the Congress and government of the United States authorized the publication of the national census, from which Mr. Hinton R. Helper compiled a book which he called the *Impending Crisis of the South*. A few years later Congress authorized the publication of the *Works of Thomas Jefferson* from the original manuscripts in the Department of State, of which Mr. Jefferson was the first Secretary. To-day the Democratic party in Congress are stark mad in view of the appearance of a *compend* of the census tables taken from Mr. Helper's book, coupled with a few phrases mainly taken from the Congressional edition of Jefferson's "Notes on Virginia"—to the circulation of which certain prominent Republicans have subscribed money. Wonders will never cease!

The public will understand that there are two editions of Helper's *Impending Crisis*—the original work, an octavo of several hundred pages, bound in cloth, and a *Compend* of much smaller proportions, in paper covers. The Compend was prepared for general circulation at fifteen cents a copy. It embraces sufficient editing to make the figures intelligible. The bulk of the work, apart from the tables, is made up of quotations from the writings and speeches of *eminent Southern statesmen and divines*. Mr. Helper himself is a native of the census tables of the original work, with just North Carolina. Having been brought up in the atmosphere of slavery—having witnessed the deplorable influence of the institution on both whites and blacks in his native State—his phrases are sometimes intemperate—perhaps more so than we should have made them, having in view the usefulness of the work and its applicability to the minds among whom it was designed to circulate. We speak of this merely as a literary defect. But between the two covers of the volume there is nothing so solemn, nothing so "incendiary" as Chapter XVIII in Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, which we quote from pages 403-404, Vol. VIII, of the congressional edition aforesaid:

"There must doubtless be an unhappy influence on the manners of our people produced by the existence of slavery among us. The whole commerce between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions and most unremitting despotism on the one part, and degrading submissions on the other. Our children see this and learn to imitate it; for man is an imitative animal. This quality is the germ of all education in him. From his cradle to his grave he is learning to do what he sees others do. If a parent could find no motive either in his philanthropy or his self love for restraining the intemperance of passion towards his slave, it should always be a sufficient one that his child is present. But generally it is not sufficient. The parent storms, the child looks on, catches the lineaments of wrath, puts on the same airs in the circle of smaller slaves, gives a loose rein to the worst of passions, and thus nursed, educated and daily exercised in tyranny, cannot but be stamped by it with odious peculiarities. The man must be a prodigy who can retain his manners and morals undepraved by such circumstances. And with what execration should the statesman be loaded, who, permitting one half the citizens thus to trample on the rights of the other, transforms those into despots, and these into enemies, destroys the morals of the one part, and the amor patriæ of the other. For if the slave can have a country in this world, it must be any other than that in which he is born to live and labor for another; in which he must lock up the faculties of his nature, contribute as far as depends on his individual endeavors to the evanishment of the human race, or entail his own miserable condition on the endless generations proceeding from him. With the morals of the people, their industry also is destroyed. For in a warm climate no man will labor for himself who can make another labor for him. This is so true that of the proprietors of slaves a very small proportion indeed are ever seen to labor. And can the liberties of a nation be thought secure when we have removed their only firm basis—a conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are the gift of God? That they are not to be violated but with his wrath? Indeed, I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just; that his justice cannot sleep forever; that considering numbers, nature, and natural means only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation, are among possible events; that it may become probable by supernatural interference! The Almighty has no attribute which can take side with us in such a contest. * * The way, I hope, is preparing under the auspices of heaven, for a total emancipation, and that this is disposed, in the order of events, to be with the consent of the masters, rather than by their extirpation."

We repeat that in Helper's *Compend* there is not a sentiment so fatally objectionable to Southern society as these words from Thomas Jefferson, unless it be found in the speeches and writings of other Virginia statesmen, from whom Mr. Helper quotes. In the original *Impending Crisis* there may have been suggestions of a more radical character, (we know nothing of that) but in the *Compend*, which the Republicans of New York and other States have subscribed to, and which the Republican press have very generally endorsed and recommended, there is *exactly nothing* which suggests insurrection, invasion, or any measures opposed to slavery but the agency of the ballot box.

The concerted movement in the House of Representatives, started by Clark of Missouri, in which Mr. Helper's book figures so largely, is precisely calculated to give it a tremendous advertisement, and to add tenfold to its circulation and influence. It is not a violent presumption that Mr. Clark is a silent partner in the house which issues the *Compend*, and that he will pocket large sums by the extensive sales which will follow his movement.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

It will not be overlooked by our readers, that at the very opening of the session of Congress, Mr. Clark of Missouri, and Mr. Mason of Virginia, both Democrats,—one of the House and the other of the Senate—have simultaneously commenced the agitation of the slavery question—Mr. Clark by his war upon Mr. Helper's "*Impending Crisis*," and Mr. Mason by a new and heavier pressure upon the dregs of the Harper's Ferry excitement. So it has ever been. While professing to desire peace, the supporters of the Propoganda have been always the first to make war. Their political importance at home depends upon their radicalism in Congress; hence every opportunity is seized upon to thrust themselves forward in defence of that which all Republicans oppose. We have the assurances of the Republicans of the Illinois delegation at least, that they are anxious for some legislation for the white men of the nation—for the commercial and industrial interests of our whole people; but at the threshold of their endeavor in this direction, they are met by the renewal of this endless agitation from the South. We believe that the Republicans of New York and New England sympathize with their coadjutors of the West, and that the desire to sink the question of Slavery beneath the measures which they have contemplated for the relief of the country at large, has pervaded the whole party. But what signifies their devotion to Commerce, Agriculture and Manufactures?—The Slavery question is sprung upon them, and unless they choose to do violence to their convictions of right and their ideas of duty, they must meet it. Will our readers, who complain of the extraordinary expenditures of the Government, and of the insufficiency of our tariff, and who hope for the passage of a Pacific Railroad bill, and for the improvement of our Western rivers and harbors, note the direction in which congressional affairs are tending; and will they fix the responsibility upon those who should bear it?

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO ROAD.

It is understood that JAMES ROBB, and CHARLES CONGDON Esquires, Receivers appointed by the Hon. Thos. Drummond, of the U. S. District Court, will take possession of the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad to-day, for the use and benefit of the bondholders. In relation to this matter, the St. Louis *Republican* of the 6th says:

"This road has been embarrassed with a large floating and funded debt which has so trammeled it, that while possessing natural advantages not surpassed by other competing lines, it failed to attain that position which it should have commanded. This decree will relieve it, and we may look for an improvement in its condition and traffic, and a certain renewal of confidence in the public mind in the permanency of its management, and an ability to meet any engagement that may be made in connection with its future operations. We are advised that immediate arrangements will be made to construct an independent track between Alton and East St. Louis, and the whole line of road, rolling stock and machinery, upon which extensive improvements have been made during the past season, will be thoroughly repaired and renewed."

The Receivers are men of energy and skill, and will do all that they are permitted by the bond[illegible] to put the road on a paying basis. At present it is in a deplorable condition, and will require a large expenditure to insure a payment of dividends even on its reduced cost; but as the bondholders are supposed to be men of sense as well as men of means, no difficulty will be encountered by the Receivers in their endeavors to put it in excellent running order. We learn that the floating debt of the road for which the new owners become responsible to Gov. Matteson, the late lessee, is not far from half a million of dollars, the greater part of which is due to operatives and those who have furnished supplies.

We congratulate all concerned that so fortunate and satisfactory a settlement of all the old difficulties has been made—that the bondholders now have the prospect of the payment of interest, and the operatives are about to receive their just dues.

"HEATHEN GENTLEMEN."

The memorable reply of John Brown to the Pro-Slavery preacher, who went to offer him the consolations of the man-stealing gospel, "I respect you as a gentleman, but as a *heathen* gentleman," will furnish a text for many a comment; and if it does not awaken in the minds of the people of the North, who are content to sit under the "cursed-be-Canaan"-drivel which falls from Pro-Slavery pulpits of the North, a sense of their obligations to a higher and more humanizing Christianity than that which these Pecksniffs profess, we shall be mistaken. Less important speeches than that which Brown uttered, have sunk deep into the popular heart, and have had the effect to clear away mountains of prejudice which no power of logic and no array of facts were able to remove. We publish Brown's last letter to-day, from which the reader will see what strength of faith underlaid the rebuke which we quote.

Marriage of Cousins.

Gov. Magoffin, of Ky., recommends the Legislature of that State to prohibit by law, under severe penalties, the marriage of cousins. He says that the imbeciles, insane, deaf-mutes and blind in the different asylums of that State, who are the offspring of cousins, is from sixteen to twenty per cent. of the whole number; and he claims that it is the right and duty of the State to protect herself against the evil and expense by forbidding such unions, which nature plainly forbids by the natural penalty she uniformly inflicts.

ECONOMY!—The St. Louis *News* says that four of the most efficient clerks in the Post Office of that city have been compelled to resign their situations on account of the insupportable discomforts and inconveniences they were subjected to from the absence of stoves on the first floor of the Office. It appears that Postmaster Hogan does not dare to take the responsibility of ordering stoves under the economizing policy of Postmaster General Holt. Hence the clerks must resign or freeze. A "later dispatch" says that the citizens went without their mail matter one day in consequence of the clerk exodus, and that the Postmaster thereupon ordered stoves and telegraphed the bill to Washington.

BURNT TO DEATH.—On Thursday, the 1st inst., a young girl in the employ of the Delavan House, Sandoval, was burned to death by the ignition of camphene in a can, from which she was filling a lamp—the lamp burning at the time. The flesh literally dropped from her bones.

The Superior City Case Again.
[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.]

SUPERIOR CITY, Nov. 21, 1859.

The long-continued law suit in Uppertown has assumed another phase. The three trustees of the squatters have received orders from Washington to prove up. When this is accomplished, and the land out of the possession of the United States, law suits will be commenced by the other parties before the State courts. By a late decision of the Secretary of the Interior, the town site proprietors and half-breeds were ruled out. But, in the meantime, another Richmond appeared in a certain party, employed by a company in Indiana, who entered Sioux script upon the entire tract in dispute, so that the industrious bona fide settler has yet to contend with rich parties who wish to monopolize this land.

The tract in dispute consists of 307 71-100 acres, and the contest before the Superior Land Office presented a most singular appearance, there being half a dozen contestants; one party claimed 71 20-100 acres of this tract, another 77 50 100, and a third 40 acres: while the speculator with the Sioux script was against all concerned, and pre-emptors in adjoining sections. I can bear cheerful testimony to the fact of the industry of some of the squatters and their improvements, and for the honor of the Government, it is to be hoped that these men should be protected, and no land sharks allowed to enter hundreds of acres with their Sioux script.

Mail Robberies—An Arrest.

For some time past there have been numerous complaints, between St. Louis and St. Joseph, relative to the receipt of letters that should have contained money, or to the non-receipt of letters known to have been mailed. The attention of the Post-Office Department being called to these "irregularities," Mr. T. P. Shellcross, a Special Agent, who has had much experience and success in the detection of mail robbers, was detailed to look into the matter. Mr. S. accordingly set to work, and as a result of his labors, a young man named Chas. Y. Reeder, about twenty-three years of age, was arrested last Friday evening at Hannibal.

The depredations of which we have spoken were traced, with a good deal of presumptive proof, to the post office at Hannibal, and Reeder, to whom suspicion attached, when searched, was found to have certain money in his possession which was known to have been mailed at another point on the previous day. He also had certificates of deposit in banking institutions to the amount of $1,200—a sum considerably more than his salary of $40 per month would seem to warrant him in having. He had been in the Hannibal post office, as clerk, for about three years.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The Mississippi Repudiated Bonds.

We are gratified to observe that the Legislature of Mississippi shows a disposition to respond favorably to Gov. McWillie's Special Message, recommending payment of the bonds issued in behalf of the old Planters' Bank of that State. It has passed a resolution directing the Auditor to report a full statement of the amount of the bonds, the date of their issue, and the period of their maturity. These bonds were originally for $2,000,000, but the unpaid interest on them will probably increase the amount to $3,000,000. The State of Mississippi is one of the most prosperous in the Union. Its financial position is, perhaps, better than that of any State in the Union, for it has no constitutionally incurred debt. It could liquidate these Planters' Bank bonds by the imposition of a tax that would hardly be felt by its thriving citizens, while the payment would remove the tarnish from its escutcheon which the repudiation occasioned, and extract the venom from the sneers that are too often uttered in the faces of its people. The bonds were issued illegally, it is true, but that is not the bondholders' fault; and the people of Mississippi are bound by every moral obligation to accept the act of their agent, the Legislature, and pay the debt. California paid its unconstitutionally incurred debt. Will Mississippi refuse to imitate the honorable example?—*St. Louis News.*

An Anti-Slavery Play.

Mr. Bourcicault, in obedience to the popular taste, has prepared for his stage, at the Winter Garden, an anti-slavery drama, in which we shall see, if rumor be correct, the shade and the sunny side of the peculiar institution, not forgetting the separation of families and other of its necessary concomitants.

The plot of the play, which is called "The Octoroon, or Life in Louisana," is briefly this: The "Octoroon" is said to be the the name given to the "eighth blood" or child of a quadroon and white, and in Bourcicault's play the heroine is one of this class who has been carefully brought up, and has acquired all the accomplishments of a young lady of good social position. But the failure of her owner and father renders necessary the sale of his slaves and thus the young Octoroon is purchased by a brutal overseer; to escape the fate which awaits her she commits suicide.

The *Herald* denounces Bourcicault's play as an abolition affair, which must be condemned alongside of the sermons of Beecher and the novels of Mrs. Stowe. We suspect that the shrewd playwright and manager desires for it no better fate than that it should be classed with the sermons and novels aforesaid. He could well afford to leave the stage on the proceeds of so profitable a venture.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Alleged Kidnapping.

The Geo. W. Bishop of New Haven, whose arrest in Philadelphia on a charge of kidnapping was announced by telegraph, is a son of the well-known William Bishop of New Haven, the wag, grocer and sham Democratic politician. Two or three months ago, in the employ of Jarvis Joslyn of New Haven, he went South in company with two Alabama men with twelve horses for sale. They persuaded a young colored man of New York to go with them as ostler, promising him a safe return. While in Philadelphia, Bishop, in reply to a question as to where the negro was, said he had thought it *best to leave him in Alabama!*

Bishop returned to New Haven flush of money, and it was reported that he had made $1200 by the trip. A short time since he started South again with Mr. Joslyn, Mr. Brockett of Hamden, and twenty horses. In the meantime the story had spread in Philadelphia, and on reaching that city Bishop was arrested for kidnapping, examined, and put under $7,000 bonds. Active exertions are being made to find the colored man. It is the story in New Haven that Bishop sold him for $1000.—*Hartford Press.*

SAWED HIS SHACKLES OFF.—Fisher, the wife murderer, relieved himself from his shackles on Sunday night last, by means of some kind of instrument furnished him from outside the prison. He presented the shackles to the jailor in the morning, and remarked that he did not think such ones fit to be worn by a gentleman like himself. He was no doubt provided with another set, but whether they agreed with his idea of what's fit to his station, we have not learned.—*Ottawa Republican.*

The Press and Tribune and the Salem Advocate.
[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

SALEM, Marion County, Ill., Dec. 3, 1859.

In the weekly PRESS AND TRIBUNE of Nov. 24th, you gave a report or notice of a meeting held in this place by a brother of John Brown who resides here. Your report said: "He "proposed to give a history of the Brown family, in a public address, to all who would come "to hear. A considerable crowd got together "at Salem, when the speaker kept his promise. "In the course of his remarks, a disreputable "follow named Merritt, the editor of the Salem "*Advocate*, displayed his devotion to the nigger-driving business, by an attempt to provoke Brown to a personal quarrel. He shook "his cane at him, called him a 'liar,' 'nigger-thief,' and such other opprobrious epithets "as are in common use among the whisky Democracy of that region."

Now, I do not know how you got your information, but I can say that it was correct in every essential particular. The said *Merritt*, after reading your paper of that date, comes out in his paper of this week with a characteristic tirade of abuse against the individual editors of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, very much like that which he used on the occasion above referred to. And after paying his respects to you this Merritt goes on to say:—"In this connection we may remark that we have our eye "upon the Abolitionists in Salem who are corresponding with their black brethren in Chicago. In due time we shall pay our respects "to them. They shall at an early day be attended to." Now this is the point in Mr. Merritt's article which we want to understand. We wish to know what he intends to do in case the people of Marion County continue to correspond with the people of Cook County. I presume he means that he, Bob Chamberlain and company, contemplate a resort to mob law, on the Virginia and South Carolina pattern. If the kidnappers and their allies should commence the process of driving white men out of this place you will hear from us again.

Very respectfully, JAFFA.

THE UNION, IN DANGER.
Boo-hoo-hoo! Boo-hoo!

An Old Whig—one who takes his regular bitters and votes the Democratic ticket—writes to the New York *Express* in the following lugubrious strain:

* * * * *

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1859.

DEAR SIR:—In all our political troubles, I have never felt one cloud of fear as to the Union, but now I have not only my doubts, but, I am sorry to say, almost the *conviction* that it will be dissolved, and that even this session will witness the event, without awaiting the result of the election in 1860. It is no longer the ultras and the fire eaters of the South, that favor it. It is the sober-minded, conservative citizens of every class. Judges, lawyers, merchants, readers, artizans and laborers—men who, a year since, abhorred and scouted the idea—are now its advocates. My intercourse with Southern men—the letters I have, and others that I know of, and from parties who have had, heretofore, the most sound views—all go to confirm it. A spark—a very *small* spark—will set off the explosion, and cause all the Southern delegation to return home; and those States will quietly take possession of the forts, custom houses, and other public property within their limits, and declare they are out of the Union, and wish to live, for the future, separately from the North, and, if possible, on friendly terms. Such a course would meet with no opposition at the South, but would be promptly and universally approved.

I am no alarmist—not one of the despairing kind,—but, on the contrary, am always hopeful, and disposed to look on the favorable side of things; but I cannot shut my eyes to the prospect before us, and I do assure you I speak the words "of truth and soberness."

The time of *reasoning* with these people at the South has gone by. They are no longer accessible to argument. They say that slave property is no longer safe in the Union, and refuse to acknowledge what is so obvious, that the proposed remedy is ten times worse than the disease. Their enmity to the people of the North is more bitter than ever existed between the people of England and France, and I am afraid it is too late to preach union and peace. Still, sober minded and conservative men must make the effort, and try to pour oil on the troubled waters. The public press, North and South, have much to answer for in the present matter. It is filled with bitter revilings and vituperation. Some of these editors not only are constantly using the most irritating and insulting language, but also collect, from other journals, similar sentiments, which only gives them wider circulation and increases the evil. That article in Webb's paper, some time since, about whipping the South into the Union, if they attempted to leave it. "*Aye, WHIPPING is the word*," the article said, "and our Seventh Regiment of itself, would be able to do it for the *whole South*." I say that one article has done more mischief than Webb could possibly remedy, were he to live a thousand years.

We, not only the residents, but all others who may be in Washington this winter, have a solemn duty to perform, in trying to keep things calm and quiet, and so has every friend of the country elsewhere. No city or State in the Union has such a mighty stake in the Union as New York. What would be, and where would be, your city, in case of a dissolution? You would no longer be the importing city of the whole country,—no longer the great centre of the coasting trade,—no longer the depot from whence the Union drew their supplies,—your merchants by hundreds, your artizans by tens of thousands, and your capital by millions, would leave you, and Philadelphia and Baltimore would fatten on your losses; for Pennsylvania, if she has a particle of sense, would go with the South, and if she did not, so much the worse for Philadelphia, and the better for Baltimore, Norfolk, and Charleston.

THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA ON DISUNION.

Governor Gist, of South Carolina, closes his recent Message to the Legislature of that State thus:

"In preparing for any emergency that may arise, I would respectfully recommend you, at an early period, to take such measures as, in your wisdom, you may deem proper and expedient to obtain the co-operation of the Southern States in concerted action in defence of our institutions, whenever they may be put in jeopardy, by all departments of the Government passing into the hands of our enemies. The election of a Black Republican President will settle the question of our safety in the Union; and although the forms of the Constitution may be complied with, its vital principle will be extinguished, and the South must consent to occupy an inferior and degrading position, or seek new safeguards for her future security. Let South Carolina exhaust every means to get the co-operation of the Southern States in this vital and important movement, yielding everything but *principle* for that purpose, prepared to follow any lead in *resistance*, but she should never forget that she is a sovereign and an equal—that by her sovereign act she created the relationship of that State that now exists in the Federal Union, and that she has a clear and unquestionable right to resume her position as a sovereign in the family of nations.

The Algerine Bill.
[From the Missouri Democrat.]

Our advices from Jefferson City state that the bill in relation to free negroes will not pass in its present shape, which means that if it pass at all, it will be first shorn of its more obnoxious and inhuman features. Even Senator Churchill, who played the part of insurrectionist, disinterring the foul thing from the sepulchre of the unfinished business, voted for its reference to the Committee on the Judiciary. Presuming that it will be altered more or less in committee, its return to the House follows as a matter of course; and unless the latter be far gone with hydrophobia, no action will be taken upon it this winter. But we deplore the valuable time which will necessarily be wasted upon it in the Senate, and possibly in the House. We should not be surprised to learn that it has been revived for the purpose of distracting the General Assembly, and dissipating its time, that the Banks may escape the additional restrictions with which they are so justly threatened, and the railroads be baulked of the aid which they so much require. We do not say that Mr. Churchill was actuated by any such design in calling up the bill, but we do say that he may have been prompted by parties who cherish such designs. Whether or not, the effect must be the same. The Bank nabobs will riot in their much abused franchises for another year, if a negro agitation springs up in the General Assembly. Those enemies of the State, the anti-railroad men, will exult in the event of such a calamity occurring—for a calamity it would undoubtedly be, at the present juncture.

There is another consideration which should have no inconsiderable weight with pro-slavery men. The State of Virginia has been under the influence of a chronic panic—a ghostly protracted terror—since the Harper's Ferry raid. Let not Missouri seem to attach to that wicked, and utterly insane enterprize an undue importance, by persecuting a feeble and defenceless class—driving them out in ragged wretchedness on the bleak world, and in the desolate winter season. Missouri is strong enough to be just; she can even afford to be tolerant; let her Legislature, therefore, devote itself to the vital questions which are before it, instead of wasting its energies on a measure, the success of which would be the consummation of its own disgrace. This, Senator Scott, sturdy and uncompromising pro-slavery man though he be, sees clearly; and his conduct may well be imitated by smaller men, whose reputations would certainly not suffer by such a course.

SORGHUM SYRUP.—We have been favored by Mr. Lyman Meacham, of Du Page, Will County, with a specimen of Sorghum syrup, manufactured with one of Cook's patent evaporators, for which he is the agent for this section of the country. The specimen is a very fine article, perfectly transparent, and we are informed by Mr. M. that it was made from the juice of the cane simply boiled down in one of his evaporators, no cleansing agent being used.—*Napervills Sentinel.*

"THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT."—Our Northern armorers are reaping the advantage of the Virginia Fright. At the express office in Hartford, Ct., the other day, there were ten boxes of Sharpe's rifles, six boxes ammunition to match, four cases Colt's revolvers, and four cases cartridges, marked for Harper's Ferry.—*Springfield Republican.*

—One song at the Schiller Festival in the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, was sung by one thousand male and female voices before an audience of twenty thousand people.

NEBRASKA ELECTION FRAUDS.
Violent Proceedings to Prevent Exposure.
[From the Omaha Republican, Nov. 30th.]

James B. Coe, Esq., of this city, and Wm. L. James, Esq., of Dakota, were dispatched by the Republican Territorial Committee to L'Eau qui Court county to examine into the alleged frauds at the poll at Niobrarah, near the Ponca Reserve. Mr. Colt returned last night, and has handed us the following statement:

Editor of the Republican:—The undersigned has just returned from L'Eau qui Court county, whither he went, in company with Mr. James, of Dakotah, to ascertain the facts in relation to the recent election in that county. We arrived at Niobrarah, one of the precincts of election in that county, on the morning of the 2d inst., and went immediately to the store in which the Postmaster, the Probate Judge, and the County Clerk, keep the papers pertaining to their respective offices. It is a building about 15 by 24, one story high, and divided into two rooms by a canvass partition. We applied to the Clerk for permission to examine and copy the poll-book, which was granted us. The Clerk compared the copy we had made with the original, and certified to its correctness. While we were in the office, J. S. Gregory, the sub-agent of the Omaha Indians, and one Judge Tuffts, who holds the certificate of election as a Democratic member of the present Legislature, from that county, came in, and, as Mr. James had business with the former, we went with him to his office. While there, our horse was taken from the buggy and secreted. We spent the balance of that day in the vain effort to find him; we were, therefore, obliged to remain at the tavern that night. The next morning we discovered that the wheels had been removed from the buggy; they, too, were secreted, and could not be found. We spent the second day in searching for our horse and the wheels of the buggy, without success. During the fore part of the evening of the second day, two men, named Frank West and John S. Starr, came to the tavern and wanted to see the copy of the poll-book. West said he understood his name was on that list, and, as he did not vote at the election, he wanted to know whether that was so. Mr. James took the list out, and, while examining it, they made an effort to seize it, but failed. Shortly after, they left, and, fearing that violence would be resorted to to obtain possession of it, Mr. James thought best to leave that night for Mr. Dodson's, about four miles distant, leaving me to regain possession, if possible, of the horse and parts of the buggy that had been stolen, and to follow him the next day; he did so, taking the poll-list with him. After I had retired, and at about 12 o'clock at night, several armed men came to the tavern, yelling and howling like demons, and swearing that they would have that poll list or hang the man who had it. They came to the room in which I had retired, rapped at the door and demanded admittance, swearing and cursing in the most demoniacal manner. Without waiting to give me time to open the door, they pressed stoutly against it, and threatened to burst it in unless they were immediately admitted. I opened the door, and several armed men, half crazy with liquor, and headed by Judge Tuffts, John S. Starr, Frank West and the Sheriff of the county entered. They demanded the copy of the poll list, and I told them it was not in my possession. They seized my clothes and searched them; failing to find the object sought for, they demanded to know where it was, but I declined to tell them. They then forced me down the stairs and out of doors. On our arrival outside the door, Judge Tuffts and the Sheriff took me by either arm and marched me some distance from the rest of their ruffianly followers, saying they wanted to see me in private. The Sheriff, who seemed to be the spokesman, said it was true that frauds had been committed at that poll; that they were all equally implicated in them, and that the list we had obtained contained the evidence of their guilt, and they had resolved that it should never go out of the county. They were determined to obtain possession of it peaceably if they could—forcibly if they must, and that they would force me to give it up if I had it, and, if not, to tell where it was. I told them frankly that it was not in my possession, and that if it was, I had come by it legally, as I had a right to, and I would not give it up; but it was not in my possession, nor would I tell them where it was. They then withdrew, and, after consulting with their followers, started off in the direction of Mr. Dodson's, shouting and yelling—"James has got them! He's up at Dodson's! Let's go and take them from him!"

About three hours later they returned to my room, called me up again, and insisted that I should go with them to Gregory's house; I declined; but they persisted, and finding resistance vain and fearing violence, I concluded to go with them. There we found a table spread with supper, including various kinds of liquors. Shortly after entering the room one of the gang stated to Gregory, in my hearing, that "they had found the copy of the poll list with James, up at Dodson's and had taken it away from him, and that the country was safe!" They then drank around and sat down to supper. While they were eating I got away and returned to the Tavern and was not molested again. The next morning, on arising, I found the wheels replaced on the buggy, and I was informed by one of the gang that I would find the horse safe in Gregory's barn, which I did. I then went back to the clerk and asked for another copy of the poll list but was refused. He gave as an excuse, that during the night his valise in which he kept the records of the county, had been broken open and the list stolen therefrom, and that he could not find it.

I hastened on as fast as possible to Dodson's and found James there. He stated to me, that at about half past one o'clock at night, he was awakened by Mr. Dodson, who told him several men were outside demanding to see him. But before he had time to rise and dress himself, Judge Tuffts, Frank West, John Starr, and the Sheriff, rushed into the room and demanded the copy of the poll list, threatening violence unless he gave it up. He refused to do so. But they searched his clothes, and finally found it, and took it from him by force. Soon after obtaining it, they left.

Though the copy we had made of the poll list was violently taken from us, we can remember several of the names recorded as having voted at that poll. Among others I remember distinctly the name of Howell Cobb, John Smith and several Smiths. Besides a list of McReas, and many other fictitious names, and also the name of William Brigham appears in the list as having voted, and said Brigham was in Sioux City at the time of the election. The name of Dodson, (son of D. B. Dodson of Niobrarah) who is a minor and did not vote, appears on the list. And the name of a drover who resides in Council Bluffs, Iowa, whose name I have not at hand, but can obtain it, appears on the list as having voted. This gentleman was at Council Bluffs at the time of the election. Above I have given a plain statement of facts, such as Mr. James, myself and others will testify to when called upon.

I am, very truly, yours,
JAMES B. COIT.

Frightful Collision on the Covington and Lexington Railroad.
[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

At about eleven o'clock last Saturday night there was a frightful collision of two cattle trains on the Covington and Lexington Railroad, about 350 yards south of Morgan Station, say 46 miles from Covington. A train of some twenty cars laden with cattle and sheep, was detained some hours behind its running time and the hands were engaged in wooding, when another train with about twenty car loads of cattle dashed into it in the rear with a fearful crash, and smashed up six or eight cars. Mr. Newkirk, engineer of the rear train jumped off the instant of the collission, and alighting upon the top of his head was stunned and severely bruised. Several brakesmen were also severely bruised, but no human lives were lost and no limbs broken. One brakesman was thrown into a ditch by the road side and a car loaded with cattle rolled upon him, but a sheep fell across his body, and that accident, together with his peculiar position saved him from being mashed. A number of cattle in the forward train were killed, and all on both trains were knocked down and jammed. A number of sheep were likewise killed, and the locomotive of the rear train was totally wrecked. The wrecks of the cars, which were literally mashed, dead cattle and sheep, and staves of flour and whisky barrels mingled in inextricable confusion, presented a rather frightful spectacle. The Locomotive attached to the rear train was totally wrecked. The loss is estimated at $8,000 or $10,000.

Somebody must certainly be at fault, but the responsibility is not yet determined. Conductor Winston, who had charge of the train at the wood station, say that he carried a red light some 300 or 400 yards to the rear of his train to give warning to the approaching train, but no attention was paid to his signal until too late to prevent the calamity. It is very remarkable that no human lives were lost, all circumstances considered. The moving train was going at a 20 mile rate down a pretty steep grade. A drover in the train at the time of the collision says when the locomotive struck the cars, the sound of the crash resembled the breaking up of ice in the river. The accident is a proper subject for investigation.

Great Excitement on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.
[From the Peninsular News and Advertiser, Dec. 2.]

We have received information from a gentleman just from Denton, that the people of the Eastern Shore of Maryland have all become greatly excited by an anonymous letter picked up by some one at St. Michael, which stated that the negro slaves had formed a plot to appeal to arms for the purpose of achieving their freedom!

When the news reached Easton it created the greatest consternation among the people, and the Court immediately adjourned, and judges and jury, lawyers and clients began to prepare for battle. Our informant was in Denton when the news arrived there, and the citizens at once became the victims of the panic. Men and women hurried to and fro in the wildest excitement, without apparently once stopping to think whether the thing was probable or possible. A good and true citizen of New-Castle in this State, who was in Denton, was strongly suspected of being a fomenter of rebellion, and it became noised around that he was a near relation of Old Osawatomie Brown. It is now supposed by cooler men that the letter was manufactured for the occasion, and intended by some rough joker to try the courage of the people.

Since the above was written we have received a copy of the *Eastern Star*, from which we learn that the trouble was expected from an organized band of white citizens who are bound together by horrid oaths, and have signs, grips, &c., like the Masons, and that they number 12,000 men, and are to capture the city of Baltimore and the whole State, and play the devil generally. The *Star* considers it a hoax; but the people are awfully frightened, and have not yet entirely cooled down.

—The San Antonio (Tex.) *Herald* recommends that blood-hounds should be trained for the pursuit of the Indians who commit depredations on the settlements, and then take refuge in the jungles, where they cannot be pursued with safety.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The London agents of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have published a circular calling for an instalment of $10 per share, payable February, 1st, 1860, of which the following is a copy:

"We are appointed by the London Committee of Shareholders of the Illinois Central Railway Company to give you the earliest information of the course which, as far as they are advised, will probably be adopted by the company in regard to its finances. It will be recollected that at the desire of a considerable number of shareholders, and to meet their convenience, loans for a limited period have been affected in order to postpone calls which would otherwise have been necessary during the present year. In making the requisite provision for these engagements the committee wish it to be understood that they entirely concur with the board in New York (a member of which, Mr. Jonathan Sturges, is now in London) that the interests of the company require that these temporary measures should be discontinued, and that the financial condition of the company should henceforth be placed upon a footing of unquestionable soundness; in furtherance of this object, they are of opinion that it will be necessary to make a call of ten dollars per share, payable on the 1st of February, 1860. We are instructed by the committee to remind the shareholders of the advantages offered by the company to such as elect to pay up their shares in full, for which freeland bonds are available at par, with accrued interest. Holders of upwards of 15,000 shares, in Europe and the United States, have already adopted this course. The details of the plan for paying in full are embodied in our circular of the 14th of May last, a copy of which, for your convenience, we enclose. In giving notice of the call of ten dollars, already referred to in the foregoing portion of this circular, we are requested by the committee to remind the proprietors that this call will be made, not for the purpose of meeting fresh obligations contracted by the Board, but chiefly in order to clear off liabilities already incurred."

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.—The road of this Company commences 30 miles west of Chicago, at its Junction with the Galena road, and extends 138 miles, to Galesburg, where it connects with the Quincy & Chicago Railroad for Quincy, and with the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad for Burlington & Oquawka. In addition to earnings upon its own road, the Company receives 73 per cent. of the earnings upon 30 miles between Chicago and the Junction, and in computing the earnings per mile, 22 miles should be added, making the length of the road 160 miles. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad line is composed of the above described road, extending from Chicago to Galesburg, 168 miles—and that portion of the Peoria & Oquawka road between Galesburg and Burlington, 42 miles—and the Quincy & Chicago (late Northern Cross) road, between Galesburg and Quincy, 100 miles—making the whole length of the line 310 miles.

EARNINGS IN NOVEMBER, 1859.

Freight	$93,111.51	
Passengers	26,160.16	
Mails and Miscellaneous	1,462.33	
Total		$120,734.00
Operating expenses, estimated		50,000.00
Net earnings		$70,734.00
Gross earnings per mile		754.38

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD LINE.
Earnings in November, 1859.

Between Chicago and Burlington, 210 miles:		
Freight	$103,472.66	
Passengers	30,776.66	
Mails and Miscellaneous	1,821.58	$136,070.90
Between Galesburgh and Quincy, 100 miles:		
Freight	$[illegible]8,920.34	
Passengers	10,616.60	
Mails and Miscellaneous	356.48	30,393.42
Total for 310 miles		$166,464.32
Earnings in November, 1858		130,905.39
Increase in November, 1859		$35,558.93
Gross earnings per mile		536.98

The following is the business of the Land Department of the Illinois Central Road for November;

Construction lands sold	$31,073.72
Free land sold	1,276.80
Total sales during the month	[illegible]
To which add Town lot sales	1,143.20
Total of all	$[illegible]
Acres sold since January 1, 1859	$385,966.33
Sold previously	15,637,148.95
Total	$16,023,115.33
Construction bonds canceled in November, 1859	$37,000.00
Construction bonds canceled previously	1,238,000.00
Total	$1,275,000.00
Free land bonds canceled in November	$5,000.00
Free land bonds canceled previously	172,000.00
Total	$177,000.00
Total bonds canceled up to Nov. 30, 1859	[illegible]
Cash receipts, Nov. 1859	$54,042.24
Cash receipts since Jan. 1, 1859	529,319.58
Total cash and bonds received to November 30, 1859	$3,246,117.11

Michigan Southern Railroad report earnings for Nov., 1849 and 1858 (partly estimated):

From	1859.	1858.
Passengers	$65,804.77	77,94[illegible]
Freight	109,310.21	70,823.95
Mails	4,435.54	4,485.63
Express and Miscellaneous	4,982.47	14,750.60
Total	$184,582.27	$168,009.56

The La Cross *Republican* rejoices that they have now a railroad connection with Chicago. We in Janesville once had the hardihood to do the same thing, but were accused of being deficient in "State pride."—*Janesville Gazette.*

THE CHICAGO RAILROAD.—George W. Case is proposed for the office of President of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road in the probable event of the resignation of J. Edgar Thompson.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

We presume that the appointment of Mr. C. would give general satisfaction—certainly in this city, and probably along the entire route of the road. He has been so long connected with this road, and fully understands its interests and its business, that no one else would be so adequate to superintend its operations.

Mr. C. voluntarily resigned its Presidency at one time, because Mr. Thompson's more extensive acquaintance with moneyed men would enable this road to be got through. That feat being accomplished, and Mr. Thompson having consented to take the Presidency of the Southern Pacific Road, we think it eminently proper that Mr. C. should resume the charge of the Chicago Road.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

Ashley & Fairfield R. R.

The Mt. Vernon *Star* is in ecstacies at the new prospects opened to that section for a speedy completion of the road from Ashley on teh I. C. R. R., to that place. A new and monied company have taken hold of the work, assumed all the old debts, and bound themselves to push the work vigorously.

The candid opinion of the *Star* is, that the road will be completed to Mt. Vernon by next July, and to Fairfield by next November.—*Grayville (Ill.) Independent.*

—Ground has been broken, and $100,000 subscribed by Andrew county, Missouri, for a Railroad between Council Bluffs and St. Joseph.

CEDAR VALLEY R. R.—The stockholders of the "Davenport and Cedar Valley Railroad Company" met at Davenport on Monday, Dec. 5th, and elected seven Directors for the year ensuing.

IMPORTANT SUIT—THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA R. R.—Messrs. Cary & Pratt, attorneys of this city, yesterday filed a bill in the United States Court to foreclose the Land Grant Mortgage on the Western Division of the Milwaukee and Minnesota (La Crosse) R. R., from Portage City west. The mortgage was made by the old La Crosse Company to Greene C. Bronson, Esq., of New York, and others, as Trustees to secure the payment of four million (4,000,000) dollars of Land Grant Bonds.

There are other mortgages on the road, as follows: The first mortgage on the Eastern Division, from this city to Portage, the interest of which is being paid by the present lessee, Selah Chamberlain. The second mortgage on the Eastern Division, held by an eastern man named Palmer, as Trustee; on which we do not know whether interest is being paid or not. The Land Grant Mortgage in question is the first lien or mortgage on the Western Division from Portage to La Crosse. Another mortgage (2d) has also been given on the Western Division, all of which are prior liens to the one known as the third mortgage, which was foreclosed by E. G. Ryan, Esq., and under which foreclosure the present Board, acting under the name of the Milwaukee & Minnesota R. R. Company, was organized. After the Western Divison has been sold, the surplus over $4,000,000, will go to satisfy the Second Mortgage on the west end of the line, and should there be a surplus after that was paid, it will belong to the present company in power.—*Milwaukee Free Democrat.*

CLINTON RAILROAD BRIDGE.—On Thursday last the sixth span of this structure was completed. Only one span more is necessary to unite the Island with the Illinois shore. The present appearances are that it will be finished before the extension of the Galena R. R., which is to connect with it when completed—though the work of grading is being pushed along as rapidly as possible.—*Clinton, (Iowa) Herald.*

A Musical Mistress Teaching the Wrong Tune and Driven from Virginia.
[From the Richmond Enquirer, December 2.]

Within the last few days, an occurrence took place in one of the young ladies' schools of this city which shows that even Yankee school teachers, who come South to make money, cannot keep a discreet tongue in their head. Abolition is in them, and it will gush out one way or another.

In the case in point, some of the young lady scholars were talking over the excitement of Harper's Ferry, and one or more of them expressed an opinion, saying, "Old Brown ought to be hanged!" The teacher from down East, who, we understand, gave lessons in music and French, rebuked the young pupils for calling the Kansas murderer and robber, "Old Brown," and stated that they should name him as "Mr. Brown," that he was engaged in a meritorious cause, and was a good and brave man, whose object was not evil, &c.

The young daughters of the South did not relish this laudation of the old sin-dyed rascal, who would incite, pay and arm negroes, to maltreat or murder them; they made known the expressions of the Yankee teacher to the Principal of the Academy, who, after investigating the matter, immediately discharged the offending teacher. She made tracks for the North the same evening, but will, doubtless, make capital out of the occurrence somewhere down in Maine or Massachusetts, where every feminine, who is just able to spell "c-a-t," thinks she can teach all Southern children. The action of the school Principal in question was right, for, bear in mind, "those who are not for us are against us."

—A French savant has engaged three thousand laborers for the purpose of prosecuting some contemplated extensive excavations on the sites of cities in Upper Egypt.

PERSONAL.

In response to the recent appeal of Father Chiniquy, the Brick Church of New York sent on to the colony at St. Anne, about $5,000 worth of clothing, and a similar donation to the amount of $2,000 has since been made by the West Spruce street Church of Philadelphia.

—Albert Pike, the poet, lawyer, soldier and orator, has applied to the Choctaw nation, it is stated, to be naturalized. Does the poet dream of an Arcadian era yet to be known among the North American Indians?

—The term of Gov. Wise expires on the 1st Monday in January. He has disposed of his estate in Accoma, and will locate himself permanently near Richmond. Hon. John Letcher will enter upon his duties as Governor of Virginia, the 1st Monday in January.

RUFUS CHOATE AND MONEY MATTERS.—The following extract from Parker's Reminiscences of Rufus Choate, exhibits one of his prominent traits, in which he was not unlike Mr. Webster:

"I never remember seeing him collect any money, or make any charges in any books. Indeed, I never saw any account books in his office. He, himself, never seemed to have any money. If he wanted any, he would get me to draw a check for him, even for five dollars, and he signed it. If he drew the check himself, he made sad work of it. It used to be said round the entry that when he had to go to Washington to argue cases, or to Congress, he often was obliged to find some one with money to lend him to go on with. Unlike some others of the fraternity of great men, however, he very often paid what he borrowed. His accounts of who owed him, and how much, he must have carried chiefly in his head. He very often, however, made a sudden foray and raid upon his clients, as he happened to recollect them, if he found himself unexpectedly in want of money. And woe be to the unfortunate man then who had a heavy case actually on trial. He had to pay for all the sins of omission of his predecessor clients for many months."

—Conrad Willauer, the Swiss soldier who rescued Mrs. Doane of New Jersey, and Edward Perkins' family of Boston from massacre at Perugia, last summer, has been handsomely rewarded by Mr. Perkins, who has purchased the freedom from military service of the brave soldier, made him a present of a sum of money, paid his expenses from Rome to Switzerland, and relieved the little farm belonging to his family of a debt with which it was encumbered.

—Bonner has concluded an arrangement with Frederick S. Cozzens, the popular author of "The Sparrowgrass Papers," for a year of contributions to the *Ledger*. They will bear the general title of "Dolly and Daughter," and will commence with a paper of the author's reminiscences of Irving.

—Died at Florence, Italy, on Friday, November 11th, Eliza Greene Doane, widow of the late Bishop of New Jersey. Mrs. Doane, it is stated, never recovered from the effects of the outrages of the Papal troops in the assault on Perugia, where she and her son's family were stopping a few months since, during the early part of the Italian disturbances.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The towns in the neighborhood of Boston are preparing for the skating season with great enthusiasm. A skating park has been completed at Maplewood, and at a large and spirited meeting of citizens a committee was appointed to prepare a list of gentlemen to constitute a permanent board of officers of the "Maplewood Skating Club."

THEY DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP.—We stated some time since that the British frigate Shannon, which captured the Chesapeake, was to be broken up in England. A song writer, says the *Evening Post*, has saved the ship, as O. W. Holmes saved our own old Constitution. One of the London rhymers, on reading the Admiralty order to break up the Shannon, addressed a patriotic poem to the powers that be, the effect of which is, that the captor of the Chesapeake will not be blotted from the Navy Register. She has just been detailed as a sort of practice ship for young marines at Liverpool, and will be carefully attended to.

A EUROPEAN LADY IN JAPAN.—A letter from Jeddo, the capital of Japan, dated 11th July, gives an amusing account of the arrival of Mr. Allcock, the English Minister, in company with his wife, who was the first European lady that ever visited Japan. The letter says:

When the distinguished party landed they were met by several officers, who escorted them to their respective residences, and followed by a crowd of at least three thousand Japanese. The lady of Mr. Allcock attracted their attention more than all the rest of the party, she being the first European lady that ever stepped foot on Jeddo soil, and to them, with her crinoline spread out, and gaily-trimmed bonnet, she was eyed by all the crowd, who would run ahead of her so as to look her in the face; some of them took hold of parts of her dress, and this ungentlemanly conduct she very properly resented by giving them a pretty heavy blow over their heads with her parasol. Mrs. Allcock had been a long time in Canton before she proceeded to Japan, and she was prepared to meet the Japan heathen.

AN ATROCIOUS CASE OF LYNCHING.—The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Herald* relates the following tragical occurrence as having taken place in Jefferson County, of that Territory:

It appears that a young man by the name of Price gained a lawsuit over his father in-law, who, to revenge himself, persuaded his daughter to leave her husband, and live with him—afterward, suing the son-in-law for her board, gained the case, and seized his cattle to satisfy judgment. The son-in-law afterward seized the old man's cattle and was making off with them, when he was arrested, and brought back. He was about to be tried by law, when a body of men, composed of citizens of the neighborhood, seized and hung him, without judge or jury—very coolly burying him near by. A coroner's jury afterward rendered a verdict against them; but, though a mock trial was had, nothing was done.

A DEVIL OF A DOCTOR.—A German doctor, supposed to be a descendant of Dr. Faustus, in Hanover, Penn., recently attempted to apply phosphorus to a daughter of Peter Reed for the cure of the sore throat; the phosphorus ignited, set fire to the girl's clothing, burned her severely, and also set the house in flames. So disgusted was he at the result that he attempted to blow his brains out the next day, and was only prevented, it is supposed, by a lack of something to blow.

LONG RIDE BY EXPRESS.—Yesterday a handsome English girl about fourteen years of age, passed through this city, stopping at the Newhall for dinner, on her way to her friends in Sheboygan. She was in charge of the American Express Company, who had brought her from Liverpool, England. The agent in whose charge she was when we saw her, said he wished the company would have more such "packages," or that all young ladies would travel in the same style. So says the Milwaukee *News*.

—The latest feminine fashion is a diamond ring worn outside of the glove, on the little finger of the left hand, to which is attached a fine gold chain, terminating with another ring, through which a dainty lace handkerchief is passed. The effect is stunning, but would be a good deal more so if they should attach a fan, parasol, two or three band boxes and other articles of female equipment also.

—Iron paper, of which seven hundred leaves were included in one inch in thickness, was exhibited at the Grand Exhibition.

—A model of a machine for the prevention of railroad accidents is on exhibition in the Central Railroad shop in Rochester, which by a simple contrivance gives warning of the train when within one hundred rods of the depot, or any fixed point, by ringing a stationary bell. It is cheap and not liable to get out of order, and bids fair to be practically useful.

ACCIDENT FROM HOOPS.—The fashion of hoops has been the means of a terrible accident in Salem, Oregon. Miss Ellen Umphlet was riding on horseback, when, losing her balance, she fell backward and her hoops caught upon the horn of the saddle. The horse became frightened and ran with her along a fence for several hundred yards, when the point of a rail caught in her mouth, tearing the whole side of her face out, and breaking her jaw in two places—the concussion stripping the clothes entirely from her, and thus freeing her of her horse.

HOW THE RICH AND THE SNOBS RIDE.—It's got so now-a-days, that in order to be ranked among the upper crust of society, people must ride in fine turn-outs. Walking is considered decidedly vulgar among the cod-fish aristocracy. The New York correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, speaking of that modern Gotham, says: Liveries in this city do not indicate the possession of wealth, but rather the reverse for I do not know of a single millionaire who indulges in them. Peter Cooper, Stephen Whitney and William B. Astor, drive very plain carriages, when they do not walk. Mr. Cooper's is known all over town by its old-fashioned and clumsy shape, and a slow-going horse. Three-fourths of the liveries in New York are furnished by stable keepers, who place the "badge of sufferance" on their coachman whenever requested by parties hiring their vehicles, and charge for the same in the bill. Many families hire a carriage with liveries once or twice, cut a tremendous dash on Broadway, call upon all their friends, and make the world believe that they roll haughtily about town. Some of the liveried drivers own the carriages which they adorn, and are actually richer than the vulgar snob who sits with his wife and family and plays at false pretenses inside. Funny, isn't it?"

Dry Goods.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
Great Bargains
ARE OFFERED IN
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS
—AND—
Elegant Silk Robes,
—AT—
CARTER'S,
NO. 136....LAKE STREET....No. 136
CLEARING SALE
—OF—
SILKS, SHAWLS,
Valencias and DeLaines,
PRICES ALL REDUCED,
Commencing the 18th of Nov.
COME AND SEE.
A. G. DOWNS & CO
N[illegible] Street.

Dry Goods.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Having determined to Close Out at once our Entire Stock of
Rich Silks, Silk Robes,
IMPORTED CLOAKS, RICH VELVET CLOAKS, REAL LACES, FINE EMBROIDERIES AND RICH DRESS GOODS, RICH SHAWLS, &c. &c.

We will commence on MONDAY, December 5th, to sell them without regard to Cost or Value. Silks worth five dollars will be sold for two. Four dollar Silks for twelve shillings; two dollar Silks for one dollar; superb Double Skirt Robes, worth forty five dollars, for twenty-five; superb Flounced Robes for twenty five dollars; Silks worth twelve shillings for six shilling; Rich Black Figured Silks for [illegible]; Cloaks reduced from a hundred dollars to thirty and forty; Cloaks reduced from fifty dollars to twenty. Rich Dress Goods reduced to one half their actual value. Evening Dress Goods, Silks, &c., for less than one-half usual prices.

As our Stock of these Goods for Extent, Variety and Elegance is well known to be incomparably beyond any other in this section, this will offer an inducement to Buyers not to be had again probably for years. As we will positively offer this class of goods BELOW PANIC PRICES, and lower than ever sold here or elsewhere, having determined to close them out at once, without regard to cost.

Look out for EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS on and after Monday, December 5th.

We will exhibit at same time a stock of GENERAL DRY GOODS, which, for extent, variety, elegance and cheapness, is so far beyond any other in this city, that any comparison is simply absurd.

Terms Cash, and One Price Only.
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 & 169.........Lake Street.........167 & 169

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
Great Carpet Hall,
135 & 137 LAKE-ST., UP STAIRS.
Hollister & Wilkins,
Have on sale a large and superior assortment of
MEDALLION, WILTON, TAPESTRY-VELVETS. ENGLISH TAPESTRY AND BODY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, TAPESTRY INGRAIN, SUPERFINE INGRAIN and STAIR
CARPETINGS.
—ALSO—
MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS,
Window Shades and Curtain Goods
In great variety, with Trimmings to match.
FURNISHING GOODS:
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS AND PILLOW CASING, TABLE LINEN, NAPKINS, TOWELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS,
Upholstering Goods, OF ALL KINDS.
Mattresses, Lounges, PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.
Our long established business enables us to offer BETTER GOODS AT LOWER PRICES than any similar house in the Northwest.
HOLLISTER & WILKINS.
oc12-a418-3m

Sewing Machines.

SEWING MACHINES.—
$25, $35 and $40.
L. CORNELL & CO'S NEW AND IMPROVED Double Lock, Tight, Fast Stitch.
WARRANTED to give as good satisfaction as the highest priced in market. Make the same stitch as the $125 Machines: are large, 9x4 inches under the arm, set flat in the table, have the under feed, straight needle, sew from two common spools, do the coarsest and finest work, 80 stitches to the inch. RUN VERY EASY AND ALMOST NOISELESS, and are neatly finished. Either Machine will Stitch, Hem, Fell, Tuck, Gather & Embroider.
They have taken the HIGHEST PREMIUM at several Fairs. The $25 Machine (Young's Patent) is equal in capacity to the $100 machines. Turns back on hinges without unscrewing; runs with high speed and very still. Made in Chicago. The $35 one (Taggart & Farr's Patent) is larger, stronger, and is giving great satisfaction. The $40 Manufacturing and Family Machine combined (Taggart & Farr's Patent) is very large and convenient for sewing large garments, quilting, &c.; also, just as capable of doing the finest Swiss Muslins. Either of these are easily learned from the printed directions.
Samples, Circular and Cut sent on receipt of stamp. We are Sole Agents here for the UNIVERSAL HEMMER AND GAUGE, adjustable to all thicknesses of cloth and all widths of hem; will hem over seams and fells, AND CAN EASILY BE ATTACHED TO ANY SEWING MACHINE. Price, $5.
LARGE DISCOUNT TO AGENTS AND CLERGY.
AGENTS WANTED everywhere. Come and see us at 133 LAKE-ST., or address L. CORNELL & CO. P. O. Box 3882, Chicago, Ill. oc18

SPLENDID GIFTS —AND— PRESENTS —FOR— THE HOLIDAYS.
GIFTS AND PRESENTS.
HEAD DRESSES, Embroidered and Plain.
STEEL BUCKLES, Slides and Clasps.
BUCKLES In Pearl and Jet.
CARD RECEIVERS, In Silver, in Shell, and rich Bohemian Glass.
ODOR BOTTLES, In Bohemian Glass, colored and gilt.
STEEL COMBS, Diamond Cut.
TORTOIS SHELL COMBS, Plain, Carved, Inlaid with gold and pearl.
PURSES, In Berlin Ware, in Mosaic, in Black-wrought, in silk.
LADIES' ELASTICS, In Kid, Silk, Linen and Velvet—some elegant patterns.
BRACELETS, In Gold, Jet, Sandal Wood, Coral, Turquoise, Berlin Ware and Glass.
PUFF BOXES, And PUFFS, in Chinese Paper, Metal and Glass.
SHAWL PINS, SINGING BIRDS,
NECKLACES, In Pearl, Jet, Coral, Turquoise, etc.
TEA BELLS, In Bronze, Gilt and Silver.
INFANTS' BASKETS, CHINA TEA SETTS, WATCH KEYS, DOLLS, RINGS, &c., &c., &c.,
With an endless variety of fine goods, at
JOHN D. PARK'S, 144 Lake-st.

FULL LENGTH STEEL ENGRAVINGS —OF— WASHINGTON AND EVERETT!
Including a View of Mt. Vernon
In the Engraving of Washington. These splendid engravings are from the original paintings by Hicks, and are engraved on steel in the highest style of Art. They are each 20x33 inches, each containing SIX SQUARE FEET. So many coarse, miserable pictures have been palmed upon the public as works of art—and especially in cheap, black and muddy engravings,—that it is difficult to convince persons of taste that they are safe in ordering what they have not first seen. We have paid the first artists their own prices amounting to MANY THOUSAND DOLLARS, to produce Engravings REALLY BEAUTIFUL, as well as the best portraits, and that shall be Splendid Ornaments to any Parlor. Opinions that can be relied on:
The Editor of the New York Observer says:—"These engravings are genuine works of art—the likenesses are admirable. The portrait of Mr. Everett will take precedence of all others."
They New York Christian Advocate says:—"They are among the finest engravings we have ever seen, and the PUBLISHERS ARE FULLY RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL THEY PROMISE."
TERMS, ALMOST GRATIS.
We will send, Post Paid, securely packed in rollers—EITHER ENGRAVING and a $3 Magazine, 1 year, for $3. BOTH ENGRAVINGS, and a $3 Magazine, 1 year, for $4.
Agents who remit $30 at one time, will have an extra copy of each engraving. The magazines are—HARPER'S, THE KNICKERBOCKER, GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, THE ATLANTIC, BLACKWOOD.
By special arrangement, the entire year's subscription to the Magazines, is paid over by us to their publishers, and subscribers receive their supply for the year direct from their respective publication offices. The cost of the engraving is paid only by the difference between the lowest wholesale, and the regular price of the Magazines.
Engravings sent at once, and subscriptions to periodicals commence with current issue, unless otherwise ordered. Money at our risk if proof is retained of having been mailed. First impressions are best, therefore send early. Address, O. H. BAILEY & CO., (At Wm. Hall & Son's Music Store,) 543 Broadway, New York.
S. P. OLDERSHAW, 28 Lasalle Street, receives Subscriptions and delivers Engravings to subscribers in Chicago. Specimens can be seen at his store. no18-3m

HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, NAIL BRUSHES, Dressing Combs and Perfumery. For sale cheap by Stebbins & Crampton, No. 136 Clark street corner Madison.

"THE JONES LAMP," Manufactured in every variety and style, and sold at greatly reduced prices, by TARBELL & WYMAN, 17 Central street, Boston, (Successors to E. F. Jones & Co.) N. B.—The Jones Burner, recently improved, gives more light and consumes less oil, than any other Coal Oil Burner manufactured. [illegible]

Safes, Locks, &c.

BACON'S BURGLAR PROOF BANK SAFES, Or, Fire and Burglar Proof Bank Safe, Secured with heavy round wrought iron bolts (on door) 1½ inches in diameter, and
Covert's Permutation Bank Lock
WITHOUT KEY OR KEYHOLE.
We Invite Bankers to Examine our Stock.
Wilders Fire Proof SALAMANDER SAFES,
The Best Fire Proof Safe in the World.
PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents, 197 South Water street.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
No. 32.........LAKE STREET.........No. 32
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in HARDWARE, CUTLERY, Nails, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, COPPER, ZINC, WIRE AND BLOCK TIN.
ALSO—A full assortment of Tinner's Tools and Machines. Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, Stove Ornaments, &c. se13-a136-3m

LOW WATER DETECTOR, FOR Preventing the Explosion of Steam Boilers. ASHCROFT'S PATENT. SIMPLE, SURE, EFFECTIVE.
Dependant upon no Valve, Cock, or Float, Pump or other contrivance liable to get out of order. Over 7,000 have been put up in New England within the past year. WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., 233 Lake street, Chicago, Sole Agents for the West. se6-a325-6m

TINNER'S STOCK. We have a full supply of TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE, ZINC, Copper and Metals Generally, FOR THE FALL TRADE. THOS. S. DICKERSON, Importer, 45.......Wabash Avenue, Chicago.......45

CLEVELAND BOILER PLATE COMPANY. MANUFACTURERS OF Hammer Welded Boiler Iron, LOCOMOTIVE FIRE BOX PLATES, PROPELLER BLADES, &c., &c, FROM LAKE SUPERIOR IRON. Works on Lake Shore, near Wasson's Car Factory. Office in Oviatt's Block. SAM'L L. MATHER, Prest. and Treasurer. jy6m d799

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., No. 176 Lake Street, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, NAILS, TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER, Zinc, Copper Bottoms, Block Tin. —ALSO— A full assortment of Tinner's Tools and Machines, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, etc. se8-1y

LEAD PIPE—300 Rolls assorted sizes. SHEET LEAD. PIG LEAD. se21-a506 3m Apply to THOMAS S. DICKERSON,

TWO THOUSAND BDLS. COMMON English and Charcoal Sheet Iron. 300 Packs Russia and Imitation Russia Sheet Iron. For sale by TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., No. 32 Lake street.

FIVE HUNDRED DOZ. CHOPPING Axes, warranted. 50 doz. Carpenter's Adzes and Broad Axes. 1000 doz. Hatchets, for sale low by TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., se13-a426-3m No. 32 Lake street.

THREE THOUSAND BOXES TIN-PLATE, for sale low by TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO. se13 a426-3m

Plumbing.

BLATCHFORD'S LEAD WORKS.—The subscriber has erected a temporary building upon his premises lately burned over, and is now receiving a full stock of Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, Shot, White Lead, Red Lead, and Lytharge, for which he respectfully solicits the orders of his friends and customers as heretofore. E. W. BLATCHFORD, Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES. Brown & Wilder, 47 & 49 State street, - - - - Up Stairs. CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA, Gas Fixtures. The richest assortment in the city, comprising all Late Patterns. Pipe 40 per cent discount from list prices. Fitting 30 cents per pound. oc13-1y-a447

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting —AND— PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT, 54....LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO....54 —DEALER IN— Gas Fixtures and Iron Furniture, PRACTICAL PLUMBER And Manufacturer of ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.
TO THE TRADE. The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re Gilding and Bronzing done to order. Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street. my26-1y

Dentists' Cards.

FULLER & ALBAUGH,— DENTISTS, 58.......WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.......58 Post Office Box 3859. J. C. FULLER.......[oc8-a807-1y].......WM. ALBAUGH.

DRS. BAKER & BUSH Dental Surgeons. CHICAGO, ILL. Sou. Cor. Clark and Madison street.—Post Office Box 2344 my3-1y-155

W. H. KENNICOTT, DENTIST, Assisted by Dr. John White. 131 LAKE STREET. no13-1y

E. A. BOGUE, Dentist. Office, No. 141 Lake street, opposite J. H. Reed & Co's. de3-1y

W. W. ALLPORT DENTIST. Office and Residence, No. 23 Washington street.

LEA & PERRINS CELEBRATED Worcestershire Sauce, Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the ONLY GOOD SAUCE And applicable to every variety of Dishes. Extract of a letter from a medical gentleman at Madras, to his brother at Worcester: MAY, 1851. "Tell Lea & Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made." Beware of Counterfeits! In Soup—in gravy, with Fish, Meats, Game, Salad-dressing, &c., Lea & Perrins Worcestershire Sauce imparts piquancy, zest and flavor; gives tone to the stomach, assists digestion, and promotes health. On the Dining Table—Families are discontinuing the use of a castor, and substituting a cruet of Lea & Perrins Worcestershire Sauce. Sold by all respectable grocers and fruiterers. Sole Wholesale Agents for the United States, JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, 405 Broadway, New York. A stock always in store. Also orders received for direct shipments from England. my27 1y89 p

MARAVILLA, MARAVILLA, MARAVILLA. Earnest's Maravilla Prevents the Hair Falling Out, Cures Baldness, Destroys Dandruff AND PRODUCES GLOSSY CURLS. It has never been known to fail especially when used in the first stages of disease. When the hair commences to fall out apply the Maravilla at once. Don't wait. Don't put off the matter as one to be attended to at any time, but USE THE MARAVILLA AT ONCE. Prepared by C. Earnest & Co., New York. Sold by FENTON & CO., [illegible]

Medicines, &c.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR, Never Debilitates.
It is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all diseases for which it is recommended.
It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.
The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels.
Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure SICK HEADACHE, (as thousands can testify,) in twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack.
All who are using it are giving testimony in its favor.
Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.
Price One Dollar per Bottle.
—ALSO—
Sanford's Family Cathartic Pills, COMPOUNDED FROM PURE VEGETABLE EXTRACTS, and put up in GLASS CASES, AIR TIGHT, AND WILL KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.
The Family Cathartic PILL is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.
The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.
The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.
The Family Cathartic Pill has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are good and safe in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as Derangements of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body, from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or weight in the Head, all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism, a great Purifier of the Blood, and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Dose, 1 to 3.
Price Three Dimes.
The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.
S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D., Manufacturer and Proprietor, 335 Broadway, N.Y. au8 6m

THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
Says the St. Louis, Mo., Democrat: Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Dr. needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the press:
BATH, MAINE, Jan. 20, 1858.
Professor O. J. Wood & Co.—Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite grey, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of the same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the grey or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two years, has used it with the same effect.
The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours A. C. RAYMOND.
BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.
WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON.
The undersigned, Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence and universally beloved. WM. DYER.
BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.
Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff and a constant tendency to itching with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair which was becoming grey, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly, J. K. BRAGG.
O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. se30

DR. McCLINTOCK'S COLD and COUGH MIXTURE is a combination of natures vegetable antidotes to the irritation and disturbance of the breathing apparatus, which produce colds, coughs, hoarseness and sore throat. It removes, in a very short time, every vestige of inflammation from the lungs and throat, and renews the free respiration of perfect health. Price 25 cents. For sale by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street, Chicago. de7-3m

STRANGERS AND CITIZENS REQUIRING GIFTS AND PRESENTS, —OF—
Traveling Cases, Dressing Cases,
Rich Hair Pins,
Shell Combs,
Rich and Beautiful Fans,
Elegant Pocket Knives,
Carved Pearl Card Cases,
Carved Pearl Port Monaies,
FURNISHED TRAVELING BAGS,
PEARL SOUVENIRS,
Purses, Brushes, Combs,
Shell Snuff Boxes, Inlaid,
Fine Soaps, Hair Dyes, Hair Oils,
Shell Cigar Cases, Inlaid,
PORTFOLIOS FURNISHED,
LADIES' WORK BOXES,
Ladies' Bags and Port Monaies,
Rich and Elegant Garters,
JEWELRY CASKETS, GOLD PENCILS,
Beautiful Cabas,
TOILET POWDER, ROUGE, PERFUMERY,
SCISSORS, RAISORS, SHAWL PINS,
BROOCHES, BRACELETS,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
SHOULD GO TO
J. D. Park's Bazaar of Fancy, NO. 124 LAKE STREET.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.
Bronchial Troches.
Brown's Troches.
Troches.
"Pre-eminently the first and best." REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
"I recommend their use to Public Speakers." REV. E. H. CHAPIN, NEW YORK.
"Great service in subduing Hoarseness." REV. DANIEL WISE, NEW YORK.
"I have proved them excellent for Whooping Cough." REV. H. W. WARREN, BOSTON.
"Great benefit in affections of the Bronchial Organs." Dr. J. F. W. LANE, BOSTON.
"A simple and pleasant combination for Coughs, &c." DR. G. F. BIGELOW, BOSTON.
"Contain no Opium or anything injurious." DR. A. A. HAYES, CHEMIST, BOSTON.
"Very beneficial in clearing the throat when compelled to speak though suffering from Cold." REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, ST. LOUIS.
"I heartily unite in the above commendation." REV. M. SCHUYLER, ST. LOUIS.
"A friend having tried many remedies for Asthma with no benefit, found relief from the Troches." REV. D. LETTS, FRANKFORT, ILL.
Sold by Druggists everywhere, 25 cents per Box. Sold by FENTON & CO. jy14-1y 94 Lake street, opposite Tremont House.

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'Twas taken, nor cure could find,
That locked her in the arms of death,
But Bryan's Tasteless
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Press & Tribune.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S POEM TO CALIFORNIA.

Bayard Taylor closed a lecture, delivered in San Francisco on the 18th of October, with reciting the following poem, which had been writ en on that day:

CALIFORNIA.

O fair young land, the youngest, fairest far
Of which the world can boast,
Whose guarding breast, receiving silver star,
Blooms by golden coast.

How art thou conquered, famed in all the pride
Of savage valor's toil,
How brought, O nation of the westward side,
To your thy Maiden's will!

No more thou shinest on thy heavy hills,
In isolate repose;
Or pour'st the voice of a thousand rills
Down from thy house of snows,

But where the wild oats wrapped thy knees in gold,
The plow-m n drives his share;
And where, thro' ancient days, thy victims are rolled,
Are ripe the harvest ears.

Yet in thy lap, thus ruddy rent and torn,
A better seed shall lie;
Mother of mighty men, those ehall not mourn
Thy lost virginity!

Thy human children shall restore the grace
That to thy beauty clung;
The wild, be lain be carry of thy race
Shall round to manhood rise!

And Order, Justice, Social Law shall curb
Thy unbound energies;
And Art and Science with their dreams superb,
Rep ace thine ancient ease.

The marble, sleeping in thy mountains now,
Thy native ore shall crown the sage's brow—
Thy fleece, the monarch's robe.

Thy tawny Mis shall bleed the purple wine,
Thy valleys yield their oil;
And Music, with the lyre and voice divine,
Persuade thy sons to toil.

Till Reaper, as he trims his silver beam
Shall say, with proud delight,
Behold the first fed on Creation dream
Restored again in thee!

JOHN BROWN'S WAR.

Various Items Relating Thereto.

The Seymour *Times* publishes an appeal from an old man, and zealous Democrat, named James C. Gardner, formerly of Jackson county in this State, to his fellow Democrats of that county, stating that he was held a prisoner on suspicion of abolitionism at Martinsburg, Berkeley county, Virginia, and begging for help. He says:

"I can merely say I went on to the city of Washington to obtain a warrant for the year 1813, being a regular soldier in the U. S. A. On my way I stopped in a town to get refreshment, the name of which was Martinsburg, in Berkeley county in said State, not far from Harper's Ferry, the seat of insurrrection, where I was arrested as a spy and an abolitionist—as an old man coat into town, though innocently, for nothing but suspicion. As an old teacher you know me well. At this critical time, here, I have no friends among strangers, and 'tis with you, my fellow friends, to befriend me as a citizen of said county and State. I suffer in perfect innocence, and shall an answer with patience from you, my country friends."

This is a decidedly hard case. We have no objection to the arrest and imprisonment of Republicans in Virginia, for they ought to know better than to go there; but for a Democrat going into the State with all the trustfulness of a life-long devotion to the party of slavery, to be imprisoned as an Abolitionist, is too bad.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

VIRGINIA WANTS THE NATION TO FOOT HER BILLS.

"Occasional" writes thus to the Philadelphia *Press:*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1859.

As I predicted in one of my late letters, the execution of John Brown has been consummated, not only without the slightest attempt at a rescue, but in the midst of an exclusive Virginia population. Not a Northern reporter was permitted to obtain access to the prisoner, and a number were refused admission into the borders of the "Old Dominion." Governor Wise has accomplished nothing by his ostentatious precautions except to cover his State with ridicule. It is rumored that immediately after the organization of the House, one of the Virginia delegation will rise in his place and introduce a bill making an appropriation to defray all the expenses incurred, as well in the suppression of the attack at Harper's Ferry as in the subsequent proceedings—the money, of course, to come out of the National Treasury. Whether Judge Black has suggested this movement, or whether it comes from the President, in his anxiety to address himself to the existing excitement in the South, in order to promote his nomination by the Charlestown Convention, I am not able to say; but I have no doubt that some such proposition will be made and insisted upon.

Let it be insisted upon; we rather think Virginia will have to insist a good while, before getting any such preposterous claim allowed.

JOHN BROWN'S LAST LETTER TO HIS FAMILY.

CHARLESTOWN, Jefferson County, Va., Nov. 16th, 1859.

My Dearly Beloved Wife, Sons, and Daughters Every one:

* * * * *

I am waiting the hour of my public murder with great composure of mind and cheerfulness, feeling the strong assurance that in no other possible way could I be used to so much advantage to the cause of good and of humanity, and that nothing that either I or all my family have sacrificed or suffered will be lost. The reflection that a wise and merciful, as well as just and holy God rules the affairs of this world, but of all worlds, is a rock to set our feet upon under all circumstances—even those more severely trying ones into which our own feelings and wrongs have placed us. I have no doubt but that our seeming disaster will ultimately result in the most glorious success. So, my dear shattered and broken family, be of good cheer, and believe and trust in God with all your heart, and all your soul, for he doeth all things well. Do not feel ashamed on my account, nor for one moment despair of the cause or grow weary of well doing. I bless God I never felt stronger confidence in the certain and near approach of a bright morning and glorious day than I have felt, and do now feel, since my confinement here. I am endeavoring to return, like a poor prodigal as I am, to my Father, against whom I have always sinned, in the hope that he may kindly and forgivingly meet me, though a very great way off.

Oh! how dear are you and children, would to God you could know how I have been travailing in birth for you all. That no one of you may fail of the grace of God, through Jesus Christ—that no one of you may be blind to the truth and glorious light of his Word, in which life and immortality are brought to light, I beseech you every one, to make the Bible your daily and nightly study, with a child-like, honest, candid, reachable spirit of love and respect for your husband and father.

And I beseech the God of my fathers to open all your eyes to the discovery of the truth. Yet you cannot imagine how much you may soon need the consolations of the Christian religion. Circumstances like my own for more than a month past have convinced me beyond all doubt of our great need of some theories treasured up when our prejudices are excited, our vanity worked up to the highest pitch. Oh! do not trust your eternal all upon the boisterous ocean without even a helm or a compass to aid you in steering. I do not ask of you to throw away your reason; I only ask you to make a candid, sober use of your reason.

My dear young children, will you listen to this last poor admonition of one who can only love you? Oh! be determined at once to give your whole heart to God, and let nothing make or alter that resolution. You need have no fears of regretting it. Do not be vain and thoughtless, but sober-minded; and let me entreat you all to love the whole remnant of our once grand family. Try and build up again your broken walls, and to make the utmost of every stone that is left. Nothing can so tend to make life a blessing as the consciousness that your life and example bless and leave you the stronger. Still, it is ground of the utmost comfort to my mind to know that so many of you as have had the opportunity have given some proof of your fidelity to the great family of men. I charge you to hold unto death; from the crib even of habitual love to man it cannot be very hard to love his Maker.

I must yet insert the reason for my firm belief in the divine inspiration of the Bible, notwithstanding I am, perhaps, naturally skeptical, certainly not credulous. I wish all to consider it most thoroughly when you read that blessed book, and see whether you cannot discover such evidence yourselves. It is the purity of heart filling our minds as well as work and actions, which is every where insisted on, that distinguishes it from all the other teachings, that commends it to my conscience. Whether my heart be willing and obedient or not the inducement that it holds out is another reason of my conviction of its truth and genuineness, but I do not here omit this my last argument on the Bible that eternal life is what my soul is panting after this moment. I mention this as a reason for endeavoring to leave a short copy of the Bible to be carefully preserved in remembrance of me, to see many of my posterity instead of some other book at an equal cost.

I beseech you all to live in habitual contentment with moderate circumstances and gains of worldly store, and earnestly to teach this to your children and children's children after you, by example as well as precept. Be determined to know by experience as soon as may be whether Bible instruction is of divine origin or not. Be sure to owe no man anything, but to love one another. John Rogers wrote to his children, "Abhor that arrant whore of Rome." John Brown writes to his children to abhor, with undying hatred also, that sum of all villainies—Slavery. Remember, he that is slow to anger is better than the mighty, and he that taketh a city. Remember, also, that they, being wise, shall shine, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever.

And now, dearly beloved family, to God and the work of His Grace I commend you all.

Your affectionate husband and father,

JOHN BROWN.

A VIRGINIA SENTIMENT.—The sentiments posted at Charlestown seem to be rather nervous and timorous. The correspondent of the Baltimore *American* says that one of the night sentinels, of which there are upwards of a hundred, was afraid to stay alone, "and actually paid a boy $5 to go out with him and stand for two hours!"

FRANK BLAIR IN TROUBLE.

A Charlestown correspondent of the Missouri *Republican*, Dec. 1st, says:

All along the railroads leading in this direction guards are posted, who arrest and turn back all persons not able to give a good account of themselves. A mishap of this kind was well nigh happening to-day, to a distinguished citizen of St. Louis—no less a person than Frank Blair himself. At Martinsburg, where we took dinner, an officer, in charge of a company stationed there, entered the room and calmly surveyed the passengers seated at table. When the meal was finished and the passengers had resumed their seats in the cars, the officer, with a file of men, entered the car in which Frank was, and proceeded to take him into custody as a suspicious character. This he would most surely have accomplished but for the earnest assurances of several Southern members of Congress that Mr. Blair was on his way to Washington City, and had no idea of remaining in Virginia one moment longer than it was possible for him to get out of it; whereupon the officer relented and permitted Mr. Blair to go on his way, which he did with much inward delight. Evidently he is not in good odor hereabouts. Had Frank been arrested, Mitchell, of the *Evening News*, his traveling companion, would probably have shared the same fate. As it was, he was permitted to go unquestioned.

At Harper's Ferry the utmost vigilance is observed, and the trains are carefully searched for all persons to whom suspicion can attach. At that point, another citizen of St Louis, of less prominence than Mr. Blair, but still extensively known as a leading merchant on Second street, was subjected to severe scrutiny, and several times pronounced a "suspicious character," notwithstanding his vociferous prot s tions that he was a native Marylander, and a Border Ruffian of the most "exterminating principles." He was finally suffered to pass, and is now in this place, ready to witness the execution that takes place to-morrow. Another Missourian, a distinguished citizen of St. Joseph, is also here. He brought with him a rope, made in Kansas, of Kansas hemp expressly for the occasion of Brown's execution, and so, accordingly, I am informed, will it be used. There is much desire expressed to get possession of portions of this rope, after its office has been discharged, and a speculation in the article is said to be one of the Telegraph Cable might easily be got up. But the Sheriff of this county happens to be a sensible man, and by declining to accept the offers already made, refuses to minister to a morbid and vitiated taste.

THE REMAINS OF JOHN BROWN.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Dec. 3.]

The remains of John Brown were passed through this city, this afternoon, on their way from Charlestown, Va., to Essex County, New York, where they will be interred, as we understand.

The remains were in charge of the widow of Brown, who was accompanied by Messrs. Hector Tindall and Miller McKim, of this city, who had gone South with Mrs. Brown.

The train by which the body arrived, came in from Baltimore at Broad and Prime streets, at 20 minutes of 1 o'clock. For half an hour previous there had been quite a crowd of colored persons, and a few w te sympathisers in waiting, with the usual number of the hangers of carriage and omnibus drivers, baggage smashers, &c., who collect about the station at Broad and Prime streets, made quite a concourse of people.

A Reception Committee, headed by Rev. Dr. Furness, was in attendance to receive Mrs. Brown and party at the station.

A large police force was also detailed for service, and the Mayor and Chief of Police were present on the arrival of the train.

When the train came in, Mrs. Brown, with two ladies who were with her, left the cars and passed down Washington street, leaning on the arm of Mr. Tindall. At Eleventh street they got into a city railway car and passed up to Arch street. Mrs. Brown will remain in this city until to-morrow, at the house of a friend.

Mrs. Brown is quite an aged lady, stout and firm in demeanor. She was dressed in mourning.

In order to avoid the crowd, the body remained in the baggage car until a quarter past one o'clock, when it was taken out, the depot being carefully cleared of all persons except policemen, reporters, and persons connected with the Railroad Company. The body was in a box, which was covered with a blanket of coarse cloth. A fur robe was lashed upon the top.

A double line was formed by the policemen, and the box was carried by other officers to an old wagon, covered with canvas, and drawn by an old bay horse, which was in waiting in the yard of the depot, on the south side of the building. Into this wagon several policemen got, and the wagon was driven out of the gate upon Broad street.

No arrangements were not made with as much secrecy as was intended, for the boys who clambered upon the fence or peeped in through its interstices, reported progress to the persons who were upon the outside, and by the time the wagon was driven out, there was an immense crowd, which was composed principally of colored people.

The appearance of the vehicle with the body of Brown was greeted with loud cries, and the crowd made chase after the wagon. There were three or four carriages, filled by colored persons, in the rear of the wagon, but they had difficulty in keeping up with the wagon, which was driven as rapidly as the horse could travel.

The crowd, or at least as many of them as could keep up, followed the wagon to Walnut-street wharf, and the short-breathed among the men were compelled to lag behind, leaving a straggling mass from the streets from the depot at Broad and Washington streets, to Walnut-street wharf. The places of those who fell off were supplied by new-comers, while at Walnut-street wharf there was a very large gathering.

As the crowd ran along past the factories on Washington street, the girls and men employed in them gathered at the doors and windows and shouted and screamed as the colored troop flocked along.

We understand that the remains of Brown will not go direct to their final resting place. We were informed of this fact by a gentleman who was authorized to speak; but he declined to say where their first stopping place would be.

THE REMAINS IN NEW YORK.

The remains of John Brown arrived in this City at 6 1-2 o'clock on Saturday evening, by way of the Camden and Amboy route from Philadelphia. The body was accompanied by one of the sons of the deceased, by whom it was taken in charge at Philadelphia. Mrs. Brown arrived by the New Jersey Railroad at 8 1-2 o'clock P. M., and crossed the ferry in a close carriage. She was met at the depot by several friends, by whom it had been arranged that she should spend the night in this city, in order that she might obtain the necessary repose before resuming her journey. The large crowd of curious spectators who thronged the depots at Baltimore and Philadelphia, to obtain a view of the remains, rendered it necessary to observe some secrecy in their movements after arriving in this city. The body was accordingly kept at the steamboat landing until 5 o'clock on the morning, (Sunday,) when it was quietly conveyed to an undertaker at No. 163 Bowery. Here it remained until 5 o'clock this morning, when it was removed to the Railroad depot in Warren street, and went forward by the early express train, Mrs. Brown and herself accompanying it. During yesterday afternoon, the place where the body had been temporarily deposited became known, and a crowd of persons numbering about one hundred and fifty ceased to gain admittance to view the body. At one time it was feared that violence would be used to force open the gate which leads to the rear of the building. The police, however, dispersed them. Afterwards, several persons were admitted to the room, the lid of the coffin was removed, exposing to view the face and breast. The features would have been instantly recognized as those of John Brown by any one who had seen his photograph. They were not in the least distorted, and wore a calm expression as of one asleep. The lids were closed naturally, and there was a slight bruise perceptible on the side of the right eye. The body was dressed in the clothes in which it was executed.

No demonstrations of any kind took place in the city with reference to the arrival or departure of the body, although it had been rumored that the remains would be conveyed to the Church of the Puritans (Dr. Cheever's), where funeral ceremonies would be performed. A strong desire for such a demonstration in this city was expressed by many, but the movement was decided to be impracticable under the circumstances, besides being in opposition to the plainly expressed wishes of deceased, concerning the disposition of his body. Arrangements are made for the funeral rites upon the arrival of the remains at North Elba.

RICH HOLIDAY GIFTS,
COMBINING
BEAUTY WITH UTILITY,
AT GALE BROTHERS, 207 Randolph-st.

CHEAPER TO BUY THAN HIRE.
We will sell a good DWELLING HOUSE and LOT on Clinton street, for
$3,000 on 3 Years Time,
at six per cent. interest. For particulars inquire of
[no28-1w GALE BROS., Druggists, 207 Randolph-st.

150 BBLS. LARDER. RE-BOILED MOLASSES. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

Insurance.

STEPHENSON INSURANCE COMPANY OF FREEPORT, ILL.

Capital.....$214,413
Assets.....$241,413
Amount of Policies Issued.....$1,000,000

THIS OLD HOME COMPANY

Continues to insure the safer classes of property against loss or damage by fire, at as low rates as any other responsible company.

Its successful business of over six years has sufficiently verified its prudent and judicious management, and afforded ample security to its assiduous and strenuous

AGENTS,

who are hereby authorized to offer the

SAME AS ASSESSMENT UPON TEN PER CENT. MADE AN ASSESSMENT UPON TEN PER CENT.

☞ Policies issued on either the Stock or Mutual plan.

OFFICERS.

DR. CHANCELLOR MARTIN.....President.
HENRY E. TAYLOR.....Vice President.
JOHN A. CLARK.....Treasurer.
LEVAL L. RUSH.....Secretary.

Policies issued, and losses honorably adjusted and promptly paid at this Chicago Agency.

MILES & WRIGHT, Agents,
No. 8 Dole's Building,
Corner of South Water and Clark-sts., Chicago.
JACOB EXEY, City Surveyor. [oct7-6m-4261

INSURANCE.—

PARSONS & WADSWORTH,
AGENTS.

Irving Fire Insurance Company, New York.
Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.
Western Massachusetts Insurance Company, Pittsfield, Mass.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.
Equitable Life Assurance Company, New York.

☞ Office No. 3 Dole's Building, corner Clark and South Watersts, Chicago, Ill.
L. Y. PARSONS.....[oct7-1y-3d-3m].....JAS. WADSWORTH.

T. L. MILLER,
INSURANCE AGENT.
Office No. 150 South Water street.

Phœnix Fire Ins. Co.
Capital and Surplus
$290,000 00.

Conway Fire Ins. Co.,
Capital and Surplus,
$255,313 00.

Hampden Fire Ins. Co.
Capital and Surplus
$222,761 00.

Montauk Fire Ins. Co.
Capital and Surplus,
$191,130 00.

Lorillard Fire Ins. Co.
Capital and Surplus,
$264,3 170.

Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
Capital and Surplus,
$900,000 00.

jy12-1y1 T. L. MILLER, Agent.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION—IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO,
INCORPORATED FEBRUARY, 1857.
Office, 104 & 106 Washington st., Methodist Church Block.
This Institution receives Deposits of
FIVE CENTS,
and upwards, from all classes of persons, including
Minors and Married Women,
and will allow interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.
Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July.

TRUSTEES:

John H. Kinzie, Wm. B. Ogden, G. S. Hubbard,
Geo. W. Dole, Conrad L. Hall, John S. Reed,
E. S. Williams, O. S. W. Lull, Alex. G. Coventry,
Thos. G. Hazard, Isaac N. Arnold, Jr.,
Nathan B. Kidder.

Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings.
JOHN C. HAINES, President.
N. B. KINZIE, Cashier. my19-y1

CHICAGO FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE N. W. COR. LAKE and CLARK-sts.
(UP STAIRS.)
CAPITAL - - - - - - - - $200,000.

DIRECTORS:

Thomas Church, B. W. Raymond, Geo. W. Dole,
E. H. Haddock, Wm. Stuart, Conrad L. Hall,
H. Lutkins, W. M. Larrabee, J. T. Edwards,
THOMAS CHURCH, Pres't.
C. N. HOLDEN, Sec'y. JOS. R. BROWN, Surveyor.
my27-26m2-6y-1y

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,
Assets July 1, 1859.....$750,281 29

Insurance Against Loss by Fire.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago,
Cor. Clark and South Water streets

PEORIA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Peoria.

Capital.....$500,000
Paid up in Cash.....300,000

Marine and Inland Risks Underwritten.
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid at this Agency.
J. AUG. WRIGHT, Agent,
No. 148 South Water street, Chicago.
ja4-1y10-1y

JOHN B. ACKLEY & CO.,
Life, Fire, and Marine Insurance Agency,
Office—No. 134 South Clark st., Chicago, Ill.
AGENTS FOR THE
QUAKER CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, Capital and Surplus.....$500,000.
GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE AND TRUST CO. Capital and Surplus.....$250,000.
HOWARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. Capital and Surplus.....$700,00.
jy9-1y

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Hartford, Connecticut.
PAID UP CAPITAL, $366,000.
Insurance Against Loss by Fire Only.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago,
Cor. Clark and South Water sts.

NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Of Norwich, Conn.
Paid up Capital, $121,636,23.
INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark sts., first floor, Lombia block.

WESTERN WORLD INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
PAID IN CAPITAL $250,000.
Office Nos. 142 and 144 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Navigation Insurance.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
O. Kendall, Pres't. H. Hamlin, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
Chas. Cleaveland, Jr. Wm. H. Brown, Jr. Benj. H. Reed.
Church Clinch, H. Abbott, Geo. H. Hamilton, Pres.
Edward Kidder, Jr. Alfred Edwards, Jr. Chas. H. Abbott,
ap6-1y-6871 Secretary. Treasurer.

THE PHŒNIX INSURANCE Company, of the City of Chicago, Offers No. 1 Masonic Temple, opposite Post Office.
Authorized Capital, $300 000 | Paid in and secured, $175,000.
DIRECTORS.—J. F. Aldrich, John A. Nichols, E. C. Wilder, A. Edwards, Hiram R. Smith.
CURTIS L. NORTH, General Agent; JOHN A. NICHOLS, President; LEWIS B. REDMAN, City Surveyor, E. C. WILDER, Secretary.
☞ Fire, Marine, and Inland Navigation Insurance.
jy6-1y

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY
—OF—
HARTFORD, CONN.
Incorporated 1819 - - - - Charter Perpetual
Cash Capital and Surplus—$3,030,422.80
Fire and Inland Navigation Risks
TAKEN AT LIBERAL TERMS AND RATES.
Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents for terms of one to five years.
ASSETS JULY 1, 1859.

AUTHOR

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, 1859.

Eastern exchange continues in fair supply at 1/4@1/2 per cent premium. On the street, however, some sales were made as low as 1/4, and none at 1/2. Currency in good demand, and supply firm, but not abundant.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Dec. 8th, passenger trains will run from Chicago, as follows: 3.45 A. M., Sundays excepted, for Burlington and Quincy; 11.15 P. M., Saturdays excepted, for Burlington and Quincy; 4.15 P. M., Sundays excepted, for Mendota.

SAMUEL POWELL, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
G. C. HAMMOND, Gen'l Supt.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, 1859.

The receipts during the past twenty-four hours were as follows:

	RECEIPTS YESTERDAY.					D.
	Flour Wh't	Corn	Oats	Hogs	Hogs	Ca'le
C. & C. U. R. R.	804	2214	....	797	505	150
Rock Island R. R.	200	1000	....	200	....	....
Ill. Central R. R.	900	2400	6475	600	150	351
C. & R. I. & P. R. R.	1200	3000	4000	1000	350	200
Northern R. R.	200	....	....	....	....	....
Ry. & A. R. R.	300	500	400	400	46	150
Total.....	3146	7753	11375	3013	752	2006

The Hog market to-day was again buoyant, and the market advanced 5@10c on both Live and Dressed. The receipts were large, but under a good packing and shipping inquiry the market was soon cleared—only a few lots being left over, which are held for a still further advance. Live Hogs sold freely at $4.60@5.00 gross—the range for good heavy lots being $4.75 @5.00. Dressed Hogs were quickly taken at $5.50@6.00, and for a few extra heavy Hogs, $6.12½@6.25 was paid.

The Provision market was excited but not very active, because of the light stock of products on hand. Early in the day, 2,500 barrels Mess Pork were sold for delivery in January and February, here and at Milwaukee, at $15.50 @16.00, and 300 brls, present delivery, at $15.00. At the close, however, $15.50 was offered freely without takers, and for a lot of 500 brls heavy Mess, $16.00 was offered and refused. The purchases to-day were mostly on account of Louisville and New York houses. There is also a good inquiry for Cut Meats, but we hear of none offering, and quotations would be entirely nominal. Lard was in active request, owing to orders from St. Louis, and the market is nominally 1@1c higher—buyers offering 10c freely, and 10¾c asking. Tallow remains firm at 10c.

The Flour market was active and advanced 10@15c on Spring extras, under a good speculative and shipping inquiry. About 2,000 bbls changed hands at $5.62½@6.00 for White Winter; $6.00 for Red Winter; and $4.50@4.80 for Spring extras. Wheat also advanced 1@2c, and closed very firm, with but limited sales at 96c for No. 1 Spring in store; $1.00 for same delivered, and $1.03 for No. 1 Spring in store, and 85c for Rejected in store. Corn was quiet, with sales of No. 1 at 36c in store and 38@40c on track; 35@37c for Ear on track; and 42c for old No. 1 in store. Oats more active and steady at 31½@32c for No. 1 in store, and 33@35c on track. Rye scarce and in demand at 75c on track. Barley firm at 55c for No. 1 in store, and 57c on track. Highwines quiet with sales at 20½@21c.

CINCINNATI—Dec. 6.—Flour was dull, holders being unwilling to concede to the views of buyers. For Superfine, $5.15 was asked and $5.00 offered. Wheat quiet but steady. Corn firm at 46c. Rye advanced 2c, closing at 80c. Barley firm at 75c for prime fall. Whisky in moderate demand at 21½c.

MILWAUKEE—Dec. 6.—The flour market remains inactive, but very few buyers being in the field. They are evidently waiting more settled markets at the East, in order to have some basis to operate upon. The views of holders at present are as high as $4.25 to 4.50 for fair to prime country Spring Extra. A lot of 120 brls sold to-day at $ 4.75 delivered, and the tendency of the market is towards more than that figure. The wheat market was quiet, receipts being light, and prices were about the same as yesterday, except for extra, which were firmer. The amount of the supply being insufficient to meet the milling demand. Prices were as follows: 97@98c for extra Club delivered; 92@93c for Club, and 92@93c for No. 1 on track to be delivered.

TORONTO—Dec. 8.—Yesterday was an excessively dull day on the produce market. Only one or two loads of wheat were brought on, and but little else was offered. For the wheat $1.25 to $1.30 were paid; $1.30 was asked for best kinds, and $1.20@1.23 for the lower grades. There was no test to the market, and prices for the next few days were undecided. Spring wheat is steady at 97c@1.01. Barley unchanged, with moderate local request at 46c per bushel. Rye is wanted by local distillers, who pay 75@80c per bushel. Oats continue in moderate demand at 30c per bushel. Peas are quiet and firm at 56@58c, and occasionally 60c per bushel. Pork—Fresh pork continues to find ready sale at $5.75@6 per 100 lbs, the latter being a ruling figure for heavy weights.

CLEVELAND—Dec. 6.—Flour—Sale 90 barrels good extra at $5.25. Wheat—Sale of 2 cars red at $1.19; 1 car white at $1.28. Corn—Sale 1 car new at 45c. Barley—Sale 60 bu good at 70c. Oats—Sale 800 bu at 41c. Highwines—Sale 15 brls at 24c.

OSWEGO, Dec. 3.—The recent downward tendency in the New York market has had the effect to restrict operations in wheat here, and quotations therefore are nominal. Chicago Spring sold at $1.09@1.12, and Milwaukee Club at $1.13@1.15, but a concession in the views of holders would have to be submitted to to in order to effect sales of moment.

DOWNIE, Dec. 5.—Receipts, 7,626 brls flour; 9,490 bu corn; 3,218 bu oats.

DETROIT—Dec. 6.—Our market for flour seems to feel the effects of the closing of navigation, and is quite dull. Prices are 15¢ easier. Shippers have lowered their views in a ratio corresponding to the increased cost of shipping by rail, offering only $4.87½ for white extras, and $4.62½@4.75 for red do. Sales oak 124chigh-or for large lots, the very small amount of wheat offering keeps the market nominally at the old rates, $1.35 for extra white, $1.30 for No. 1 do, and $1.12½ for No. 1 red. Coarse grains quiet.

RECEIPTS AT TIDEWATER.—The receipts at tide water of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, for the 4th week of Nov, in 1858 and 1858, have been as follows:

Year.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1859	95,000	280,000	140,000	15,000
1858	97,000	621,000	27,000	12,000
Inc.....	$2,000	Inc. 459,000	Dec. 113,000	Inc. 3,000

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles so far for the years 1858 and 1859, have been:

Year.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1859	1,357,000	6,143,000	6,332,000	4,567,000
1858	1,260,000	4,684,000	5,824,000	2,000,000
Inc.....	97,000	1,459,000	507,000	2,567,000

Reducing the Wheat to Flour, the deficiency of the receipts in 1859 is equal to 1,744,580 bbls Flour.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Receipts, 32,097 bbls flour; 49,017 bu wheat; 13,333 bu corn; 51,140 bu oats; 9,200 bu rye; 59,574 bu barley; 1926 bbls beef.

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.—The exports of Breadstuffs from New York to Foreign Ports from the 1st of September to the first of December, compare with 1857 and 1858 as follows:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Flour, bbls	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Wheat, bu	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Corn, bu	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

LIVERPOOL MARKET.—Messrs. Stotlefort & Sons Circular by the Europa, contains the following:

BREADSTUFFS—The country markets are well supported and are mostly higher by 1@2s per quarter for wheat. Spring corn is in improved demand. The weather remains exceedingly cold with hard frosts during the nights. Tuesday's sales are rather larger; more in accordance with other places than from the feeling of our own buyers. Wheat was called uncertain 1@2d per cental dearer. Flour 1d per sack. Indian corn in fair demand at extreme rates. To-day's market opened by a further advance. Millers and buyers would not conform, and we close rather quietly for wheat at the extreme prices of Tuesday; for prime Milwaukee wheat 10s 5d per cental was refused. A moderate demand for flour at full prices; extra State has brought 37s and round heeped this week 39s 6d per 196 lbs during the week. The demand for Indian corn has somewhat slackened, and prices are in buyer's favor.

OCEAN FREIGHT AT NEW YORK—Dec. 5.—To Liverpool, 13,000 bbls flour 2s 3d; 10,000 bu wheat in bulk at 7d. To Glasgow, 1000 bbls flour at 2s 6d.

FOREIGN IMPORTS.—Statement of the value of foreign imports at New York for the week ending December 6, compared with the years 1857 and 1858:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Dry Goods.....	$641,000	$1,202,000	$2,007,477
Gen'l Merchandise	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Total for the week	$2,641,000	$3,202,000	$4,007,477
Previously reported	107,000,000	104,118,000	102,540,761
Total from Jan. 1.....	$109,641,000	$107,320,000	$106,548,238

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE BY SEA FROM MONTREAL.—The following table shows the exports by sea from the 1st of January to the 1st of December:

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE BY SEA.					
	Dec. 1st, 1858.	Dec. 1st, 1859.	Dec. 1st, 1858.	Dec. 1st, 1859.	
	1 Year.	1 Year.	1 Week.	1 Week.	
Ashes, pots.....	6,740	6,740	....	....	
Ashes, pearls.....	1,200	1,200	....	....	
Flour, bbls.....	10,000	10,000	....	....	
Wheat, bush.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	....	....	
Corn, bush.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	....	....	
Peas, bush.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	....	....	
Oats, bush.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	....	....	
Barley, bush.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	....	....	
Pork, bbls.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	....	....	
Beef, bbls.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	....	....	
Lard, lbs.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	....	....	
Cheese, lbs.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	....	....	
Butter, lbs.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	....	....	
Tallow, lbs.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	....	....	
Hams, lbs.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	....	....	
Bacon, lbs.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	....	....	
Eggs, doz.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	....	....	
Hides, No.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	....	....	
Furs, packs.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	....	....	
Wool, bales.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	....	....	
Linseed, bush.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	....	....	
Timber, cubic ft.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	....	....	
Deals, pieces.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	....	....	
Staves, pieces.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	....	....	
Shingles, pieces.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	....	....	
Boards, pieces.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	....	....	
Scantling, pieces.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	....	....	
Lathwood, cords.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	....	....	
Other articles.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	....	....	
Total.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	....	....	

The Hog and Provision Trade.

CINCINNATI.

The market for hogs was again much excited to-day, and a further advance of 10@15c was established. In prices, but the immediate cause of this was light receipts, the receipts for the past 48 hours not exceeding 4,000 head. The sales to-day reached 5,000, and at 40 @5.75, and not more by at that, and 5.00 was paid in some cases. At 5 one, however, there were no good hogs to be had under $5.75, and not many at that, and 5.00 was having mostly stepped aside for $5. This figure to contemplated for with a good many. Sales and prices:—

Ashbrock & Co..... 7,000
Francis Wallace..... 2,500
H. Meyer..... 1,000
John J. Rose & Co..... 2,500
T. & G. Bayless..... 2,000
Total..... 15,000

Mr. Rose has some 1,800 over in the pens, but the others have few or none left except what arrive this evening, showing that the only scarcity of hogs has come in since packing commenced. Ashbrocks killed 1,500 head to-day, and Messrs. Wilshire, Bell & Co. 1,000 head. Messrs. Rose & Co. 1,000 head; Bayless were packing the previous day's slaughter. These houses are said to number 40, a large majority of which they have, generally, well ventilated and roomy houses, with all the modern facilities for packing expeditiously and in a cleanly manner. They are paying good prices, and some think the market likely to be steady for a week or two, but others say to-day completes about 1,200 lots, including 2,0 at $5, and 600 by the close of the week. The receipts of the week will be 4,000 and 5,000 hogs; 2@2 at 6c, to average 200 lbs; 400 at 6c, to average 200 lbs; and 600 at about same rate.

In Hog pens there a few sales are made, but most packers are holding back until it is fairly settled where the price of short crop: 250 brls mess pork sold Saturday at $16 per bbl, which is far from bought. Lard is not in much demand, not only $14.50 offered for it; held at $14.62½. Not is prime offering at 10½c in kegs and 10¾c in bbls. Bacon is dull. Lard is held at 10@10½c—dry rendered; 10c extension or 10¾c. Bacon was offered for a lot of hog lard, equivalent to 10½c. Shoulders are worth 5@5½c, and hams 8@8½c, held for hams and sides.—Mo. Democrat, 6th.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

HOGS.—There was but little doing yesterday, except in this line. Some four lots of dressed hogs were brought to market, and we found them in the hands of butchers, packers, trimmers, and eaters at Dively's pork house. We noticed the sale of 121 head, by Messrs. Thing & Co., to the latter firm, of Mr. John H. Williams, in Clay County, for which he paid him $5 per hundred pounds, the whole lot weighed 20,500 pounds.—[Kansas City Journal, 3d.

SALEM, ILL.

Last Tuesday we were in the city of hogs in market. The first lot of 92 brought to Mr. Isaac Beaver, and the second of 26 to Mr. Rose. Average weight 240 pounds, and averaged about 260 apiece. They were purchased for the Centralia market.—[Centralia Democrat & Co., Advocate.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

The pork packing establishment of J. W. Blair of this place was unfinished, but will finish up within a week. Quite a lots of very fine hogs daily being driven to his pens. Prices range from $4@4.25 gross.—[Journal, 7th.

LA CROSSE, WIS.

The finest lot of pork of the season was brought to this city from Winnebago county, Ill., on Saturday last, and was all sold as high as $5.25 per 100 lbs. Montague was the purchaser. It is shipped down river and a half was yesterday to Milwaukee.—[Republican, 6th.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The market for dressed hogs is very steady, the weather being excellent for packing and lots averaging 240 pounds and upwards sold freely at $5.00@5.75, while higher averages ranged from $5.00@5.50. There was a good demand for all the lots in store, and packers are said to be anxious asking higher prices, but packers did not seem inclined to go beyond those figures for choice lots.—Sent'nel, 7th.

DETROIT, MICH.

DRESSED HOGS.—The receipts for yesterday and to-day are very light, and the market remains firm. Good lots averaging 225 lbs. are worth $5.50@5.75; 200 lbs, $5.25@5.50; 175 lbs, $5.00@5.25.—[Tribune, 6th.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7.

FLOUR—Receipts, 3,246 bbls. Market active and advanced 10@15c. Sales were:—1,000 bu No. 1 Spring at 96c new" White Winter at $6.00 del; 100 bbls Southern Illinois White Winter at $6.62½ on track; 400 bbls "Crosby" Spring extra and 150 bbls do do Double Spring extra, at $4.80 del; 100 bbls "Trenent" do, 100 bbls "Derwent"— do, and 100 bbls "Smith Mills" do, at $4.75 delivered; 800 bbls fair Spring extra, and 300 bbls "Crosby" do at $4.62½ del; 100 bbls good Spring extra at $4.60 del; 150 bbls "Huntington" do at $4.50 on track; 100 bbls "Bower City" do at $4.70 del; 200 bbls good Spring extra on private terms; 94 bbls "Great Western" Red Winter at $5.00 del; 40 bbls Rye Flour at $4 del.

WHEAT—Receipts, 7,788 bu. Market firm and advanced 1@2c. Sales were:—1,600 bu No. 1 Spring at 96c in store; 1,000 bu do at 97c del; 3,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 86c in store; 1,100 bu do at 94c in store; 1,500 bu do at 94c on track; 1,400 bu Rejected at 85c in store.

CORN—Receipts, 11,005 bu. Market quiet. Sales were:—4,000 bu No. 1 at 35c in store; 700 bu do at 36c on track; 700 bu do at 40c on track; 300 bu Ear at 35c on track; 300 bu do at 32c on track; 300 bu old No. 1 at 45c in store.

OATS—Receipts, 5,610 bu. Market firm. Sales were:—5,000 bu No. 1 at 32c in store; 500 bu do at 31½c in store; 100 bu do in bulk on track at 32c; 272 bags do at 34c on track; 244 bags do at 33c on track; 700 bu Rejected at 30c in store.

RYE—In good demand by distillers. Sales were:—300 bu No. 1 in bags at 75c on track.

BARLEY—Sales were:—200 bu No. 1 at 56c in store; 800 bu do in bags at 57c on track.

HIGHWINES—Quiet. Sales were:—150 brls city at 21c; 75 brls country at 20½c.

ALCOHOL—62@64c per gal.

SEEDS—Quiet. Sales were:—15 bu good Timothy at $2.50. Clover nominal at 7@8 4.50.

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts, 725. Market advanced 10c. Sales were as follows:

Hogs averaging			
24	to	3-3	6.00
120	to	3-3	6.00
6	to	3-0	4.90
10	to	3-0	4.90
10	to	3-0	4.90
10	to	3-1	4.12½
10	to	3-1	4.12½
10	to	3-7	4.80
10	to	3-7	4.80
450	to	3-8	5.75
10	to	3-8	5.75
10	to	3-8	5.50
10	to	3-8	5.50
10	to	3-9	5.50

PROVISIONS—Market excited, with a good demand for all kinds of Product. Sales were:—600 brls Mess Pork for delivery in January at $15.50; 300 brls do, present delivery, at $16; 1,000 rds for delivery in January and February at Milwaukee at $15.50; 1,000 brls do, same delivery, at $16. No Cut Meats offering.

LARD—In good demand at 10c—holders asking 10½@10¾c.

TALLOW—6½ brls good at 10½c.

HIDES—Very dull. Sales to-day were at the following quotations:—Green, 5@5½c; Green Salted, 6@6½c; Dry Flint, 13@13½c.

WOOL—In good demand at 32c.

POTATOES—300 bushels good Pinkeyes at 45c.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.00@1.75 per doz; Turkeys, Ducks 9 lb.

BUTTER—50 pkgs good Firkin at 21½c; Roll, 14@17c.

DRIED FRUIT—5 tons Dried Apples at 7c.

LIVE STOCK—The receipts to-day at Sherman's were, with one train to arrive, about 40 cars, mostly hogs. The market was quite active to-day, and hogs were firm at a slight advance on yesterday's prices. With a good shipping demand Cattle were buoyant, and a slight advance was gained.

The sales at Sherman's to-day were:

	Killed.	In pens.
Watkins, Hunt & Co.....	19,000	7,000
Hoffman, Dunn & Co.....	2,000	2,000
Hamilton & Bros.....	10,000	2,000
W. Jarvis & Co.....	2,000	1,000
Gwaney & Co.....	12,000	1,000
Hoffman, Dunn & Co.....	1,000	1,000
S. White & Co.....	3,000	2,000
Rickett & Co., stock.....	2,000	2,000
New Albany, stock.....	1,000	....
Total.....	30,101	26,000

From the above it will be seen that the total number of hogs received is 56,101 head, which according to the estimate, is over one-third more than the receipts for the 24 hours previous, but, however, that if present prices are kept up the stench will be unendurable, and packers will hold and more hogs will be brought into market.—[Journal, 6th.

ST. LOUIS.

Receipts of hogs are increasing considerably, yet a pretty fair prospect exists for a short crop so far as this point is concerned. Our old packing houses could, without difficulty, kill every hog received in St. Louis. Some activity was exhibited in the packing houses by-day, the weather turning warmer, and a number of droves were passing through the streets, which were taken by river and railroad. 48 hours ending at noon to-day, were 4,151 head, reckoning 60 to a car—the number received by river and railroad. Considerable numbers are also driven in. Since the commencement of the season, 1st of October, we have reached 12,000 head. By river there were 6,472 in all November, 1858, to 1st October, 1859 to September and 1,000 in August. The number killed to date is 7,000 head. The packing houses (Gaudaskis not yet having commenced) p 17,188 head, as follows:

Ashbrock & Co.....	7,000	
Francis Wallace.....	2,500	
H. Meyer.....	1,000	
John J. Rose & Co.....	2,500	
T. & G. Bayless.....	2,000	
Total.....	15,000	

Mr. Rose has some 1,800 over in the pens, but the others have few or none left except what arrive this evening, showing that only somewhat more can come in since packing commenced. Ashbrocks killed 1,500 head to-day, and Messrs. Wilshire, Bell & Co. 1,000 head. Messrs. Rose & Co. 1,000 head; Bayless were packing the previous day's slaughter. These houses are said to number 40, a large majority of which they have, generally, well ventilated and roomy houses, with all the modern facilities for packing expeditiously and in a cleanly manner. They are paying good prices, and some think the market likely to be steady for a week or two, but others say to-day completes about 1,200 lots, including 2,0 at $5, and 600 by the close of the week. The receipts of the week will be 4,000 and 5,000 hogs; 2@2 at 6c, to average 200 lbs; 400 at 6c, to average 200 lbs; and 600 at about same rate.

In Hog pens there a few sales are made, but most packers are holding back until it is fairly settled where the price of short crop: 250 brls mess pork sold Saturday at $16 per bbl, which is far from bought. Lard is not in much demand, not only $14.50 offered for it; held at $14.62½. Not is prime offering at 10½c in kegs and 10¾c in bbls. Bacon is dull. Lard is held at 10@10½c—dry rendered; 10c extension or 10¾c. Bacon was offered for a lot of hog lard, equivalent to 10½c. Shoulders are worth 5@5½c, and hams 8@8½c, held for hams and sides.—Mo. Democrat, 6th.

Foreign Markets.

PER EXPRESS. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23.

FRIDAY MORNING.—Sugar firm; Coffee quiet.

BREADSTUFFS.—Richly quiet and all descriptions are slightly lower. Flour 2, 3, 4 3d, quote at 28@30s per bbl. Wheat declined 1d; closing quiet and easy. The circulars do not give the quotations.

PROVISIONS.—Pork heavy owing to large arrivals. Pork dull and the sales unimportant. Lard quiet. Bacon dull. Other sorts of sales; prices unaltered.

LONDON MARKET, Nov. 23.—Market dull and buyers demand reduction. Sugar firm; partial advance of 3s. Coffee firm. Tea, 1s weak and little inquiry. Rice unchanged. Spices at a decline of 1d. Linseed Oil firm. Fig Iron firm. Wool sales unimproved and firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, Nov. 23d.—American securities in improved demand. U. S. quoted at 84@85 for Centrals. Ohio sales quoted at 86½. Parke Houses dull but prices 1 per cent. routes closed steady at 86½ 86.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24.—Cotton unchanged.

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Dec. 7, 1859.

FLOUR—Opened quiet and closed firm with brisk export demand. Sales 26,000 bbls at $5.10@5.15 for super state; $5.20@5.25 for extra do; 5.30@5.40 for common to extra western; $5.60@5.75 for Ohio; $5.30@5.40 for Genesee for good extra round hoop Ohio —closing buoyant with no sellers at the inside figures. Canadian unchanged at 5.40@5.50. Rye flour in fair request at 4.60@4.90.

WHEAT—Market very quiet and heavy. Sales 5,000 bu at $1.30 for red Genesee, $1.30 for prime white Michigan. Rye unchanged at 80c. Barley heavy. Sales 10,000 bu at 70@76c for State; 80c for West. Corn active and buoyant. Sales 14,000 bu at 53@55c for new for old yellow. Oats steady at 42@43c for State.

WHISKY—Active and firm. Sales 400 brls at 27½@28c. Lively at the latter price.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer. Sales 2150 brls at $16.87 for mess, 11.00@11.75 for prime. Receiving 1000 brls prime, buyer's option, all this month at 11.25. Beef unchanged; sales 718 brls at $4.00@4.50 for country; 5.00@5.50 for mess; 7.00 for repacked mess, 12.00@13.00 for new mess. Lard quiet; sales 1,150 bbls at 10½@10¾c for common. Butter 11½@12c for Ohio; 14@15c for Genesee; 16@17c for choice. Dressed Hogs quiet; 5@7¾c. Cut Meats dull and unchanged. Bacon—sales 200 boxes long ribbed middles, city cut, 7, cured steady; sales 438 brls, 8c, 10½@10¾c. Butter 11½@12c for Ohio; 14@15c for Genesee; 16@17c for choice.

COFFEE—Rio quiet and steady; sales 1,000 bags at 11½c. Lard heavy; sales 400 brls, 10½@10¾c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Sugar firm; sales 1,000 hhds at 6½@7½c for Cuba muscovado; 8½@8¾c for Porto Rico; 8¾@9c for Havana. Rice quiet and unchanged. Tallow dull; sales 50,000 lbs at 10½@10¾c. Whale Oil dull and unchanged. Spirits Turpentine dull and unchanged. Rosins dull and unchanged. Petroleum dull and unchanged. Ingots dull and unchanged. Freights to Liverpool dull and unchanged.

New York Cattle Market.

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK, Dec. 7.

CATTLE—Light demand for beef cattle at $5.50 for prime, average 50. Ox-steps nearly 3,000 head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Steady at previous rates. Receipts 1,000.

SWINE—Plenty and in good request at full rates, at 4½@5c. Receipts 12,000.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7.

WEATHER—Very cold.

ARRIVED AT BUFFALO FROM CHICAGO.—Dec. 5—Propellers Nile and Iowa.

LIST OF VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—Furnished to the Board of Lake Underwriters.—The following vessels passed the Port Colborne Lock from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 2d till 4 o'clock P. M. on the 3th December, 1859:

Round Westerly—December 2d, none; on the 3th, none.
Round East—December 2d, none; on the 3th, propeller Ontario.

PORT COLBORNE, December 5.

I suppose there is no use in sending any more reports, but should any vessel pass through I will report them. The canal is still clear of ice.

The brig Banner put in here to winter.—J. MCGILLIVRAY.

TWO MEN LOST.—We learn from the Manitowoc Herald, that the bodies of two men were found on the beach, a short distance north of Two Rivers, on Sunday, the 27th ult. One of the bodies was found by the side of a small boat called the Odd Fellow, of Garden Harbor. From papers found on the body of one of the men, his name was supposed to be Geo. O. Sweeney, of Garden Creek, Sturgeon River, Big Bay de Noquet, Michigan.

LAKE ERIE STEAMBOAT CO.—The annual meeting of the Directors of the Buffalo and Lake Erie Steamboat Company, was held in Buffalo on Tuesday, at which election resulted in only one change in the Board—S. Clement, of Chicago, having been appointed in place of Capt. E. B. Ward, formerly one of the five Directors.

THE PASSING OF THE THUNDERER.—The information that the Milwaukee went on the beach at Grand Haven, is not correct. She was in the dock being towed out, when the stern came in contact with the shore there is quite a wide expanse of deep water. A moderate sea, with the help of a tug, it is supposed will get her off without any damage. The weather is certainly becoming cold, whilst she can be easily towed into the river. She is in an upright position, with seven feet of water around her, and will probably be comes stallower towards her bow. Caleb Harrison, and other steamboat men, are ready by river and railroad, to assist, awaiting a favorable opportunity to get her off.—[Milwaukee Sentinel, 7th.

THE GRAY EAGLE AND RACES.—The Relief, Capt. A. Howes, reached here last night, with the schooners Gray Eagle and Racer, barges and propeller Montauk in tow. Horse to which place the was towed by the Evergreen City. The Racer's wheel is at Sturgeon Bay. The Relief tows her for Buffalo.—Detroit Tribune, 6th.

Foreign Steamers to Arrive.

Name.	From.	For.	Sailed.
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 19
Ocean Queen	Southampton	New York	Nov. 23
Edinburg	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 23
Persia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 26
Bremen	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 26
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 30
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 3
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 3
City of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 10
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 10
Arabia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 14
Prince Albert	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 17

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. Baxter & Co.,

[MANUFACTURERS OF]

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

Of All Quarries, and

G. W. Brown's Patent Portable Flouring and Grist Mills,

And Dealers in

DUTCH ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,

Smut Millsand Separators,

Separators for Warehouses,

Bultings orBolt Ends,

Hoisting Screw and Bolting Mill,

Bran Dusters, Packs, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

Fairbanks' Scales,

AND

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &C.

The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers, from the manufactory of GOULDING, DAGLEY & HALL, OF WATERTOWN, N. Y.,

would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship, durability and economy in low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Pumps, Heaters, Governors, Clocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

50 horse power	$500	20 horse power	$1,200
"	725	25 "	1,475
"	725	30 "	1,675
"	900	35 "	2,000
"	1,000	40 "	2,200

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with a Governor.

Judson's Patent Governor Valve

for Flour Mill. We confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, from which they may be selected, or orders executed and filled as obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and run the machinery in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.,

At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Rendolph and Madison, Chicago.

BURLEY & TYRRELL,
No. 48 LAKE STREET.

Invite the attention of purchasers to their stock of

FRENCH CHINA, TEA TRAYS,

AND ELEGANT VASES,

Of recent importation, and superior quality.

—ALSO—

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

Which they are offering to the Trade

AT THE LOWEST RETAIL PRICES.

DRAPER'S PATENT SELF-CLEANING

WATER FILTER.

This is the thing to attach to the Hydrant, to take the impurities out of the water, for Cooking, Cooking and Washing &c.

In needs only to be tried to show its grea value.

FOR SALE AT

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas-Fitting Establishment, No. 84 Lasalle street.

And the subscriber, Agent for the Proprietors,
au24d14-1y IRA BOWER.

STRASBURGH CELEBRATED

ZOUAVE OINTMENT.

NECTARINE OIL,

And Shampoo Lotion.

Manufactured and for sale by GREENEBAUM & CO., 16 West Randolph street, Chicago, Ill., also for sale Wholesale and Retail by PENTON & CO., 94 Lake street cor. Dearborn, and F. & M. BANK & CO., 63 Lake street, Chicago, and by all Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas.
au26-d&w-2m-eow

NOTICE.—The undersigned, on the 1st of January, 1859, withdrew from Dock, Brother & Co., where I was Chemical Dyer and Partner, and have opened a

FANCY STEAM DYE ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 195...South Clark Street...No. 195

[Between Monroe and Adams.]

Where I am prepared to Dye and clean Silk, Satin and Velvet Dresses and Shawls; gentlemen's Coats, Vests and Pants, in every style cutted. Carpets cleaned, Lace Curtains cleaned and bleached at reasonable prices.

All goods warranted to look well or no pay.
fe8-d3m-1y KALISCH.

DRAKE & BROTHER,

224 . . South Clark Street. . . 224

Solicit the attention of the citizens of the

SOUTH DIVISION

to their large and carefully selected stock of

WALL PAPERS,

CURTAINS, BORDERS, &c.,

which they offer at as low prices as genuine goods can be sold. Paper Hangers and General Painters. oct24-1y

CHICAGO MARBLE COMP'Y.

Organized July 1st, 1859, under the general law of the State.

Office and Manufac ory corner of State and Washington streets. Manufactory S 4 th Branch. Monuments, Tablets, Grave Stones, &c., of superior design and workmanship. Marble at wholesale.

O. SHERMAN,
E. WILSON,
W. PROCTER, } Directors.

HORSE BLANKETS.—We have now in store a large assortment of MADE HORSE BLANKETS, among which are several new styles made for the Fall and Winter trade, which we offer

TURNER & SIDWAY,
No. 109 Randolph street.

TOILET GOODS, COMBS

BRUSHES, PERFUMERY,

and everything found in a first-class Drug Store, for sale by
au3 ly 120 Clark street, cor. Lake.

Buffalo Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] BUFFALO, Dec. 7

FLOUR—Market steady; sales 1000 bbls at $5.00@5.25 for Michigan and Indiana; 5.25@5.50 for Ohio; 5.50@5.75 for Genesee; 5.75@6.00 for extra Genesee; 6.00@6.25 for double extra Genesee; 6.25@6.50 for Michigan and Indiana; 6.50@6.75 for Ohio; 6.75@7.00 for Genesee; 7.00@7.25 for Michigan and Indiana; 7.25@7.50 for Ohio; 7.50@7.75 for Genesee; 7.75@8.00 for Michigan and Indiana; 8.00@8.25 for Ohio; 8.25@8.50 for Genesee; 8.50@8.75 for Michigan and Indiana; 8.75@9.00 for Ohio; 9.00@9.25 for Genesee; 9.25@9.50 for Michigan and Indiana; 9.50@9.75 for Ohio; 9.75@10.00 for Genesee; 10.00@10.25 for Michigan and Indiana; 10.25@10.50 for Ohio; 10.50@10.75 for Genesee; 10.75@11.00 for Michigan and Indiana; 11.00@11.25 for Ohio; 11.25@11.50 for Genesee; 11.50@11.75 for Michigan and Indiana; 11.75@12.00 for Ohio; 12.00@12.25 for Genesee; 12.25@12.50 for Michigan and Indiana; 12.50@12.75 for Ohio; 12.75@13.00 for Genesee; 13.00@13.25 for Michigan and Indiana; 13.25@13.50 for Ohio; 13.50@13.75 for Genesee; 13.75@14.00 for Michigan and Indiana; 14.